

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
WEST PALM BEACH DIVISION
CASE No. 9:16-cv-81871-KAM

LAN LI, an individual; YING TAN, an individual;
TAO XIONG, an individual; JUNQIANG FENG,
an individual; RAN CHEN, an individual; XIANG
SHU, an individual; HAO LOU, an individual;
XIANG CHUNHUA, an individual; KUANG
YAOPING, an individual; BEI ZHU, an individual;
QIONG DENG, an individual; QIONGFANG ZHU,
an individual; ZHILING GAN, an individual;
CUILIAN LI, an individual; YULONG TANG, an
individual; LILI ZHANG, an individual;
SHUANGYUN WANG, an individual; WENHAO
ZHANG, an individual; SHA SHI, an individual;
LIYAN FENG, an individual; SHAOQING ZENG,
an individual; MIN CUI, an individual; RUJI LI, an
individual; QINGYUN YU, an individual; LING LI,
an individual; YINGJUN YANG, an individual;
BAOPING LIU, an individual; DAQIN WENG, an
individual; SHAOPING HUANG, an individual; YI
ZHAO, an individual; CHANGYUE LIU, an
individual; YAJUN KANG, an individual;
CHENGYU GU, an individual; YAN CHEN, an
individual; DONGSHENG ZHU, an individual;
RUJING WEI, an individual; ZHAOHUI LI, an
individual; JUEWEI ZHOU, an individual; MIN LI,
an individual; CHUNNING YE, an individual;
HONGRU PAN, an individual; FENG GUO, an
individual; ZHENG YU, an individual; TINGTING
SUN, an individual; XIAO SUN, an individual;
YAWEN LI, an individual; TONGHUI LUAN, an
individual; LI ZHANG, an individual; YUANBO
WANG, an individual; SHU JIANG, an individual;
and YING FEI, an individual; LI DONGSHENG, an
individual; TANG CHEOK FAI, an individual;
XIAONAN WANG, an individual; MOHAMMAD
ZARGAR, an individual; SHAHRIAR
EBRAHIMIAN, an individual; REZA SIAMAK
NIA, an individual; SARA SALEHIN, an individual;
SANAZ SALEHIN, an individual; ALI
ADAMPEYRA, an individual;
MOHAMMADREZA SEDAGHAT, an individual;
and HALIL ERSEVEN, an individual;

Plaintiffs,

v.

JOSEPH WALSH, an individual;
JOSEPH WALSH, JR., an individual;
J. MARCUS PAYNE, an individual;
SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL CENTER, LLC,
a Florida limited liability company;
USREDA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company;
JJW CONSULTANCY, LTD., a foreign company;
ROBERT MATTHEWS, an individual;
MARIA A/K/A MIA MATTHEWS, an individual;
GERRY MATTHEWS, an individual;
PALM HOUSE, LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company;
160 ROYAL PALM LLC, a Florida limited liability
company;
PALM HOUSE PB, LLC, a Florida limited liability
company;
MIRABIA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company;
BONAVENTURE 22, LLC, a Florida limited
liability company;
Alibi LLC, a Delaware limited liability company;
NICHOLAS LAUDANO, an individual;
NEW HAVEN CONTRACTING SOUTH, INC., a
Florida corporation;
BOTTICELLI ADVISORS, LLC, a Florida limited
liability company;
NJL DEVELOPMENT GROUP LLC, a Delaware
limited liability company;
ALI HERISCHI, an individual;
HERISCHI & ASSOCIATES LLC, a Maryland
limited liability company;
ERIC ERKAN NUR, an individual;
LESLIE ROBERT EVANS, an individual;
LESLIE ROBERT EVANS & ASSOCIATES, P.A.,
a Florida professional association;
KK-PB FINANCIAL, LLC, a Florida limited
liability company; and
PALM HOUSE HOTEL, LLLP, a Florida limited
liability limited partnership;

Defendants.

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THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT
SEEKING DAMAGES AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF¹

Plaintiffs, LAN LI, YING TAN, TAO XIONG, JUNQIANG FENG, RAN CHEN, XIANG SHU, HAO LOU, XIANG CHUNHUA, KUANG YAOPING, BEI ZHU, QIONG DENG, QIONGFANG ZHU, ZHILING GAN, CUILIAN LI, YULONG TANG, LILI ZHANG, SHUANGYUN WANG, WENHAO ZHANG, SHA SHI, LIYAN FENG, SHAOQING ZENG, MIN CUI, RUJI LI, QINGYUN YU, LING LI, YINGJUN YANG, BAOPING LIU, DAQIN WENG, SHAOPING HUANG, YI ZHAO, CHANGYUE LIU, YAJUN KANG, CHENGYU GU, YAN CHEN, DONGSHENG ZHU, RUJING WEI, ZHAOHUI LI, JUEWEI ZHOU, MIN LI, CHUNNING YE, HONGRU PAN, FENG GUO, ZHENG YU, TINGTING SUN, XIAO SUN, YAWEN LI, TONGHUI LUAN, LI ZHANG, YUANBO WANG, SHU JIANG, YING FEI, LI DONGSHENG, TANG CHEOK FAI and XIAONAN WANG (collectively, the “Chinese Victims”), along with MOHAMMAD ZARGAR, SHAHRIAR EBRAHIMIAN, REZA SIAMAK NIA, SARA SALEHIN, SANAZ SALEHIN, ALI ADAMPEYRA, and MOHAMMADREZA SEDAGHAT (collectively, the “Iranian Victims”), and HALIL ERSEVEN (the “Turkish Victim”) (collectively, the Chinese Victims, Iranian Victims and Turkish Victim shall be referred to as the “Plaintiffs”), file this Second Amended Complaint Seeking Damages and Injunctive Relief and sue Defendants, JOSEPH WALSH, JOSEPH WALSH, JR., J. MARCUS PAYNE, SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL CENTER, LLC, USREDA, LLC, JJW CONSULTANCY, LTD., ROBERT MATTHEWS, MARIA A/K/A MIA MATTHEWS, GERRY MATTHEWS, PALM HOUSE LLC, 160 ROYAL PALM LLC, PALM HOUSE PB, LLC, MIRABIA, LLC, BONAVENTURE 22, LLC, ALIBI LLC, NICHOLAS

¹ This pleading is filed pursuant to the Court’s Order granting Plaintiffs’ Unopposed Motion for Extension of Time to Assert Additional Claims against Defendant KK-PB Financial, LLC [DE 322], and asserts additional claims only against KK-PB Financial, LLC.

LAUDANO, NEW HAVEN CONTRACTING SOUTH, INC., BOTTICELLI ADVISORS, LLC, NJL DEVELOPMENT GROUP LLC, ALI HERISCHI, HERISCHI & ASSOCIATES LLC, ERIC ERKAN NUR, LESLIE ROBERT EVANS, LESLIE ROBERT EVANS & ASSOCIATES, P.A. (together, Leslie Robert Evans and Leslie Robert Evans & Associates, P.A. shall be referred to as the “Evans Defendants”), and KK-PB FINANCIAL, LLC (collectively, the “Bad Actors”), along with PALM HOUSE HOTEL, LLLP (collectively, the Bad Actors and Palm House Hotel, LLLP shall be referred to as the “Defendants”), and allege:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiffs are 62 of the approximately 90 victims of a \$50,000,000 fraud, theft, and conspiracy, in which a web of individuals, primarily based in Palm Beach County, Florida, preyed on foreign nationals desirous of leaving foreign countries, such as China, Iran and Turkey, to provide their families with the opportunity for a better life in the United States through the EB-5 immigrant visa program.

2. The Bad Actors conspired to fraudulently induce Plaintiffs to each invest \$500,000, plus a \$40,000-\$60,000 “administrative fee,” into a purported Palm Beach real estate project known as the “Palm House Hotel” which, in reality, was nothing more than a façade pursuant to which Plaintiffs’ funds were stolen and distributed among the conspirators.

3. Plaintiffs’ funds were supposed to be held in an escrow account unless and until their I-526 immigration petitions (“I-526s”) were approved by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”).

4. If and when Plaintiffs’ I-526s were approved, under the investment documents and applicable law, the funds were only supposed to be used to create at least 10 full-time jobs for qualifying U.S. workers, in this case by:

(a) finishing the renovation and development of the Palm House Hotel;

- (b) serving Palm Beach County by seeking to create jobs and increase U.S. exports by developing an upscale resort hotel; and
- (c) creating at least 790 direct and indirect jobs to support the EB-5 guidelines and the number of investors sought.

5. However, Plaintiffs' funds were not held in the escrow account. Instead, contrary to all of the written and oral representations, there was no escrow account. There was, however, a fake escrow account.

6. And Plaintiffs' funds were stolen and transferred from the fake escrow account -- which was in reality just a regular business checking account -- to other accounts and pillaged for the personal pleasure of the conspirators.

7. Specifically, once Plaintiffs' funds arrived in the fake escrow account, most of the money was quickly moved to a second "clearing" account.

8. From those two accounts, approximately \$8M-\$10M of Plaintiffs' funds were "skimmed" right off the top by Defendant Joseph Walsh and his affiliated companies, as he admitted under oath in a related state court action, and never sent to the Palm House Hotel project or anyone purportedly associated with the project. Rather, those funds were used for non-allowable purposes, including personal expenses and investments.

9. In addition, approximately \$22M of Plaintiffs' funds were moved to the Evans Defendants and used by the conspirators for non-allowable purposes including, upon information and belief, personal tax and mortgage expenses, a 151 foot yacht that cost almost \$6,000,000, expensive homes, commercial investment property, a pizza parlor, cars, vacations, and other accoutrements of a life of luxury, all wholly unrelated to the creation of jobs at the Palm House Hotel, and all in violation of EB-5 regulations. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 204.6(j); 216(a).

10. Virtually none of Plaintiffs' funds were used to renovate and develop the Palm House Hotel, no EB-5 jobs were created, and no EB-5 visas were issued to any of the Plaintiffs.

Accordingly, Plaintiffs are now unable to leave their respective countries and have lost every penny they invested.

11. Adding insult to grave injury, the Bad Actors kept Plaintiffs in the dark, engaged in a practice of lulling, and used the legal system to placate Plaintiffs and to cover up their conduct by bringing neutered, passive claims against one another. While this may have given the appearance -- to the press and to the courts -- that justice was being pursued, in reality the legal “actions” did nothing to right the wrongs or return the funds, and were controlled by the Bad Actors using the stolen funds of the EB-5 investors. As a result, those actions, purportedly to help and on behalf of the victims, actually hurt them and served as obstacles to their attempts to obtain visas, discover what happened, and ultimately seek redress. Meanwhile, those legal “actions” served to perpetuate the criminal scheme, and allowed the Bad Actors to shamelessly box out the victims while they continued to dissipate the assets.

12. Plaintiffs come to this Court, with clean hands, seeking assistance in their pursuit for redress, justice, and the cessation of Defendants’ continued use of their stolen funds.

13. Plaintiffs, the true victims, now ask the Court, among other things, to enter injunctions freezing and preserving what remains of their funds, dissolve and pierce the limited partnership and any other entities that have been or continue to be used to perpetrate fraud on Plaintiffs and others, and to enter all appropriate orders so that they can pursue their rights against all persons that received stolen funds, benefited from stolen funds, and/or actively conspired with or aided and abetted those that did.

14. The fraudulent scheme operated as follows:

- (a) The Bad Actors preyed on foreigner investors seeking a path to United States residency for themselves and their minor children.
- (b) The Bad Actors fraudulently obtained \$500,000, plus \$40,000-\$60,000 in administrative fees, from each foreign investor through the sale of alleged equity

interests in Palm House Hotel, LLLP, a Florida limited liability partnership that would be involved in the development of the Palm House Hotel, claiming that the investment would qualify them under the EB-5 program administered by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

- (c) The Bad Actors materially, indeed crucially, represented, among other things, that:
- (i) There was a 100% guaranty for the return of Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event their I-526 petition is denied;
 - (ii) 100% of Plaintiffs' funds would be held in escrow until their Form I-526 immigration petitions were approved by USCIS;
 - (iii) A "limited number" of 79 equity interests would be sold in Palm House Hotel, LLLP at the price of \$500,000 each, plus \$40,000-\$60,000 in administrative fees;
 - (iv) Plaintiffs' funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development, which was near completion;
 - (v) The Palm House Hotel would be open for business by the "Season" of 2013/2014, and was 80-90% completed prior to Plaintiffs' investments;
 - (vi) The funds would create 930 jobs, more than the required 790 full-time jobs for the offering;
 - (vii) Plaintiffs' funds would be the third and final source of funds. The EB-5 funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan (by a bank that had done full due diligence justifying such a loan) in excess of \$29,000,000. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' funds constituted less than 50% of the project funding;
 - (viii) Plaintiffs' funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because the developer's investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000 was being used for construction and renovation;
 - (ix) Plaintiffs' funds would not be taken from the escrow account, and would not be used, unless and until the developer's investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and the bank funds in excess of \$29,000,000 had been used at the project;
 - (x) The real property at issue was currently worth \$110,000,000-\$137,000,000 (the current value representation varied, depending

on what the Bad Actors believed a particular Plaintiff wanted to hear) before completion, which made the investment “one of the safest EB-5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position;”

- (vii) I-526 immigration petitions for the Palm House Hotel project had already been approved by USCIS for the initial investors;
 - (viii) An insurance policy was purchased by the Developer that guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed;
 - (ix) The local government guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed, and that this would be the last 5-star hotel property they would allow on Palm Beach;
 - (x) The developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States;
 - (xi) Each investor’s investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue and by the State of Florida pursuant to a UCC form. As there would be 79 rooms and 79 investors, each investor would be given a UCC security interest in an individual room; and
 - (xii) Donald Trump and Bill Clinton would serve on the Palm House Hotel advisory board, would assist with any issues related to construction, and would also play a key role in recruiting celebrities and dignitaries to the club. Celebrities such as Tony Bennett, Celine Dion, Bill Koch, and Eric Schmidt were already members of the hotel club.
- (e) The Bad Actors targeted investors with children between the ages of 18 and 21 because, under the EB-5 program, applicants have the right to apply for a green card for themselves, their spouse, and unmarried children under 21. Once the investor’s funds were stolen and time continued to pass without the issuance of an I-526 petition approval, the Bad Actors would use the fact that the investor’s child had “aged out” to silence the investor, perpetrate the continuing fraud, and prevent the investor from seeking redress or judicial assistance. The Bad Actors threatened the investors that, if the Palm House Hotel investment was interfered with or terminated, because the investor’s child was no longer under 21, they would no longer be able to obtain a green card through their parent and would need to obtain their own EB-5 visa through at an additional cost of \$500,000.
- (f) As to any Plaintiff brave enough to question or demand the return of their investment, they were fraudulently told that all was well, that additional appeals of the application process were in place, that the country’s foremost immigration attorney had been hired to prosecute the appeals, and that all was well with the

construction of the hotel, thereby further lulling Plaintiffs and falsely allowing the Bad Actors to deny any rights to reimbursement. In truth, of course, the money was gone, no jobs were created, the federal government had closed the appeals, the immigration attorney was not retained to prosecute any appeals, the I-526 immigrant petitions were never issued, and the list of lies is virtually endless.

15. The representations made to induce Plaintiffs' investments into the Palm House Hotel project were mostly lies, calculated to induce investments by needy, trusting, unsuspecting foreigners with \$500,000 seeking to send their children to the United States for an education and the opportunity to pursue a life with more opportunities than those afforded to them in China, Iran, and Turkey.

16. The 100% guaranty was not worth the paper it was printed on. Plaintiffs' I-526 petitions were all denied, yet their funds were never returned.

17. Instead of holding Plaintiffs' funds in escrow until their Form I-526 immigration petitions were approved, the funds were stolen, distributed among the conspirators, and used for their self-indulgences.

18. The conspirators did not sell 79 purported equity interests in Palm House Hotel, LLLP. Despite registering this offering for only 79 units, they perpetrated this fraud on over 90 unsuspecting foreign investors.

19. Plaintiffs' funds were not exclusively used to help finish the renovation and development of the Palm House Hotel. Instead, the funds were used for unlawful purposes.

20. The hotel was nowhere near completion, let alone anywhere close to being able to open for business by the "Season" of 2013/2014. As of the filing of the Complaint, it remained a dangerous nuisance and a desolate construction wasteland, accruing fines of \$2,000 per day from the Town of Palm Beach.

21. Plaintiffs' funds were not used to create 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced, which was the only purpose for the funds to come to the United States. Further, the fact that over 90, as opposed to 79 interests were sold, prevented that from occurring even if the project was not a complete charade.

22. Plaintiffs' funds were not in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that Plaintiffs' funds constituted less than 50% of the project funding. There was no bank loan, there was no developer's equity, and there was no other source of funds.

23. The real property was not worth \$110,000,000-\$137,000,000. Indeed, the property had been purchased out of foreclosure for \$10,000,100, and was described by a court-appointed receiver as "circling the drain."

24. No I-526s were ever approved by USCIS. While the Bad Actors had provided a written notice of approval for the project, the notice was fraudulent and did not relate to the Palm House Hotel project.

25. There was no insurance policy that guaranteed the completion of construction of the Palm House Hotel project. The Bad Actors had fraudulently represented that certain documentation was an American surety bond guaranteeing performance when, in reality, it was not.

26. The local government never guaranteed the completion of construction of the Palm House Hotel or certified it as a 5-star property. Instead, the local government was imposing significant fines against the property.

27. Robert Matthews is not a famous real estate developer in the United States.

28. Each investor's investment was not fully secured by the real property or the State of Florida. In fact, a secret, unrecorded mortgage in the amount of \$27,468,750 was granted to the prior developer of the project in August 2013, which was not recorded until March 28, 2014 - seven (7) months after it was granted -- and after almost all Plaintiffs had undertaken their due diligence and wired their investments for the project. A mortgage to secure Plaintiffs' interest in the real property was not recorded until October 2014, after whatever equity existed in the project had been subsumed by the prior developer's secret mortgage.

29. Bill Clinton and Donald Trump are not on the Palm House Hotel advisory board, and there is no such board.

PARTIES, JURISDICTION, AND VENUE

30. This action involves, among other things, common law and securities fraud, theft, conspiracy, and breach of fiduciary duty that was perpetrated on Plaintiffs to obtain each of their investments and "administrative fees" of \$500,000 and \$40,000-\$60,000, respectively.

31. This action also relates to the unlawful conduct of additional defendants who, among other things, (i) aided and abetted the primary wrongdoers in their acts of fraud and theft; (ii) were unjustly enriched by their unauthorized receipt of Plaintiffs' funds; (iii) were the recipients of fraudulent transfers; or (iv) were otherwise independently engaged in unlawful acts.

32. Plaintiffs are foreign nationals that were fraudulently induced to each invest \$500,000, plus \$40,000-\$60,000 in administrative fees, based on the representations made by Joseph Walsh, Joseph Walsh, Jr., J. Marcus Payne, Robert Matthews, South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC, USREDA, LLC, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, Herischi & Associates LLC, and/or Eric Erkan Nur.

33. Palm House Hotel, LLLP ("Palm House") is a Florida limited liability limited partnership with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida. Plaintiffs were

fraudulently induced to each invest \$500,000 into Palm House in exchange for an interest, the false promises of United States EB-5 visas, and the ultimate return of their investment, with interest.

34. Joseph Walsh (“Walsh”) is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Walsh served as a general partner of Palm House until July 2016, and owns and/or operates and/or controls South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC, USREDA, LLC, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. Upon information and belief, Walsh was the criminal mastermind behind the Palm House Hotel fraudulent scheme, and organized all the players and their respective roles. Walsh and his accomplices made material, false representations to Plaintiffs that induced them to provide and continue with their investments. Further, Walsh arranged to provide legal services, through his company USREDA, LLC, to Plaintiffs in connection with the processing of their EB-5 visa applications. This served several purposes for the Bad Actors. It provided a lawyer’s blessing to all of the documentation, and ensured that outside lawyers would not be hired by the non-English speaking investors.

35. Joseph Walsh, Jr. (“Walsh Jr.”) is an individual who resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Walsh Jr. is the son of Walsh and owns and/or operates and/or controls South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC, USREDA, LLC, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. Walsh Jr. and his accomplices made material, false representations to Plaintiffs that induced them to provide and continue with their investments. As of the filing of the Complaint, Walsh Jr. continued to make such misrepresentations.

36. J. Marcus Payne (“Payne”) is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Illinois and is otherwise *sui juris*. Payne is an attorney, served as a general partner of Palm House until July 2016, and owns and/or operates and/or controls South Atlantic Regional

Center, LLC and USREDA, LLC. Payne and his accomplices made material, false representations to Plaintiffs that induced them to provide their investments. Payne is subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because he operated, conducted, engaged in, or carried on a business or business venture in this state and/or committed a tortious act within this state and/or is engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within the State of Florida.

37. South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC ("SARC") is a Florida limited liability company with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida. SARC is a regional center approved by USCIS. Walsh, Walsh Jr., and Payne represented to Plaintiffs that SARC was the general partner of Palm House. SARC made material, false representations to Plaintiffs that induced them to provide their investments. SARC was intended to, and did, influence Plaintiffs to trust and rely upon it rather than hire outside advisors who might ask difficult questions, make difficult demands, or discover the fraudulent scheme that was being perpetrated.

38. USREDA, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business in Palm Beach County, Florida ("USREDA"). USREDA purported to act as a law firm and contracted to provide legal immigration services to the Chinese Victims regarding the EB-5 visa program. USREDA guaranteed the approval of any I-526 application it completed and the return of all service fees in the event of denial. USREDA made material, false representations to the Chinese Victims that induced them to provide their investments. USREDA was intended to, and did, influence the Chinese Victims to trust and rely upon it rather than hire outside advisors and attorneys who might ask difficult questions, make difficult demands, or discover the fraudulent scheme that was being perpetrated. In reality, USREDA was a front that Walsh, Walsh Jr. and Payne used to commit and further the fraud, and was used to launder/hide money once Plaintiffs sent their investments to the fake escrow account.

Millions of dollars of Plaintiffs' funds were transferred to and through USREDA, and such amounts had no correlation whatsoever to the purported legal services it agreed to provide or the purported fees for same.

39. JJW Consultancy, Ltd. is a foreign entity that purports to be a premier provider of citizenship by investment programs, and through which Walsh and Walsh, Jr. made material, false representations to induce investors to provide and continue with their investments. JJW Consultancy, Ltd. is subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because it operated, conducted, engaged in, or carried on a business or business venture in this state and/or committed a tortious act within this state and/or is engaged in substantial and not isolated activity within the State of Florida and/or operated merely as a corporate front for the fraudulent actions of Walsh and Walsh Jr.

40. Ali Herischi is an internationally recognized attorney, frequently appears on international television to discuss Iranian politics and issues relating to political refugees and, upon information and belief, resides in Bethesda, Maryland, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Mr. Herischi and his law firm, Herischi & Associates LLC, served as a key agent for Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC, USREDA, LLC, and Robert Matthews, making substantial material, false representations that were integral in inducing the Iranian Victims to provide and continue their investments². Mr. Herischi speaks fluent Farsi and was the "mouthpiece" for the fraudulent statements made to the Iranian Victims. Mr. Herischi gave presentations on the Palm House Hotel project, strongly dissuaded the Iranian Victims from pursuing other investment opportunities, and assured the Iranian Victims that the project was legitimate. In exchange for his delivery of the Iranian Victims into the fraudulent scheme, Mr.

² During the period in which Herischi was promoting and soliciting investors for the Palm House Hotel project, his office voicemail message, in Farsi, said: "You have reached the Palm House Hotel project, please leave your name, message, and phone number and we will call you back as soon as possible."

Herischi and his law firm received, among other things, an undisclosed secret kickback of \$40,000 per investor. Mr. Herischi later admitted his role in the scheme and his receipt of secret, undisclosed kickbacks, despite owing a fiduciary duty to be a neutral attorney to the Iranian Victims. Mr. Herischi and his law firm, Herischi & Associates LLC, are subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because they operated, conducted, engaged in, or carried on a business or business venture in this state and/or committed a tortious act within this state.

41. Eric Erkan Nur is a South Florida real estate broker and, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise sui juris. Mr. Nur is a prominent member of the Turkish-American community in Florida. Mr. Nur is former President of the Florida Turkish American Chamber of Commerce, former President of the Florida Turkish Center Foundation, Inc., former President of the Florida Turkish American Association, former Vice-President of the Federation of Turkish American Associations, and former Vice-President of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations. Mr. Nur served as a key agent for Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, South Atlantic Regional Center, LLC, USREDA, LLC, and Robert Matthews, making substantial material, false representations that were integral in inducing the Turkish Victim to provide his investment. Mr. Nur speaks fluent Turkish and was the “mouthpiece” for the fraudulent statements made to the Turkish Victim. Mr. Nur gave a presentation on the Palm House Hotel project, strongly dissuaded the Turkish Victim from pursuing other investment opportunities, and assured the Turkish Victim that the project was the best and safest project in South Florida and that, based on his experience and expertise as a real estate professional, he knew what kinds of investments would be safe for purposes of obtaining a United States green card and also financially lucrative. In exchange for his delivery of the Turkish Victim into the fraudulent scheme, Mr. Nur received, among other things, an undisclosed secret kickback of

\$60,000. Mr. Nur is subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because he operated, conducted, engaged in, or carried on a business or business venture in this state and/or committed a tortious act within this state.

42. Palm House, LLC is a Delaware limited liability company that was formed to complete the renovations and development of the Palm House Hotel. Upon approval of Plaintiffs' I-526s, Palm House was supposed to loan Plaintiffs' money to Palm House LLC so that it could complete the development of the hotel and pay off the purported \$29,000,000 bank loan. In return, Palm House was supposed to obtain a first mortgage on the real property that fully secured the debt.

43. Robert Matthews is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Robert Matthews represented himself as the developer of the Palm House Hotel project, and claimed to be in charge of Palm House, LLC and the construction and renovation of the Palm House Hotel. Robert Matthews stole several million dollars of Plaintiffs' money, using it to purchase real property and a 151' yacht with his wife (which he named ALIBI), among other things. Robert Matthews met with the Chinese Victims' immigration agents in Palm Beach, and helped induce the Chinese Victims to provide their investments. Robert Matthews helped prepare the marketing materials that were provided to Plaintiffs to induce their investments.

44. Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews is the wife of Robert Matthews and, along with him, stole several million dollars of Plaintiffs' money, using it to purchase a 151' yacht, among other things. Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews met

with the Chinese Victims' immigration agents in Palm Beach, and helped induce the Chinese Victims to provide their investments.

45. Gerry Matthews is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Connecticut, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Gerry Matthews is the brother of Robert Matthews, an owner of Palm House LLC, and was instrumental in allowing Robert Matthews to access and steal several million dollars of Plaintiffs' money. Gerry Matthews is subject to personal jurisdiction in Florida because he operated, conducted, engaged in, or carried on a business or business venture in this state and/or committed a tortious act within this state.

46. 160 Royal Palm LLC is a Florida limited liability company and the owner of the real property located at 160 Royal Palm Way, Palm Beach, Florida, upon which the Palm House Hotel is located (the "Real Property"). This company is owned entirely by Palm House, LLC, which purchased the membership interests from Glenn Straub in 2013. As purported consideration, 160 Royal Palm LLC granted a \$27,468,750 mortgage on the Real Property to Straub's entity, KK-PB Financial LLC, which was kept secret and not recorded until March 28, 2014, after most of the Plaintiffs had conducted their due diligence and made their investments.

47. Palm House PB, LLC is a Florida limited liability company that, upon information and belief, was formed for the purpose of hiding and stealing Plaintiffs' money. One or more bank accounts were opened in the name of Palm House PB, LLC, and Plaintiffs' stolen money was transferred to such accounts and then used to purchase a 151 foot yacht, among other things.

48. Mirabia, LLC, is a Delaware limited liability company. Upon information and belief, Robert Matthews used this entity to hide and steal Plaintiffs' money and to purchase investment property near the Palm House Hotel.

49. Bonaventure 22, LLC is a Florida limited liability company that, upon information and belief, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews used to hide and steal Plaintiffs' money.

50. Alibi LLC is a Delaware limited liability company. Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews used this company to hide and steal Plaintiffs' money and to purchase a 151' yacht that cost approximately \$6,000,000.

51. Leslie Robert Evans is an attorney based in Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. Evans and his law firm, Leslie Robert Evans & Associates, P.A., took possession of Plaintiffs' funds in their trust account after they were stolen from the fake escrow account at PNC Bank. The Evans Defendants then distributed Plaintiffs' funds to persons and accounts selected by the conspirators, and paid themselves compensation to do so.

52. Nicholas Laudano ("Laudano") is an individual who, upon information and belief, resides in Palm Beach County, Florida, and is otherwise *sui juris*. Laudano held himself out as the general contractor on the Palm House Hotel project, and entered into a construction contract to build the project. Laudano received and accepted Plaintiffs' stolen funds, and aided and abetted Robert Matthews and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews in their theft of millions of dollars of Plaintiffs' money.

53. New Haven Contracting South, Inc., is a company owned and operated by Laudano, and entered into a construction contract to build the Palm House Hotel project. Laudano used this entity to receive, accept, and steal millions of dollars of Plaintiffs' money.

54. NJL Development Group, LLC and Botticelli Advisors, LLC are entities that Laudano used to steal Plaintiffs' money for the purpose of purchasing a mansion in Connecticut on behalf of and/or for the benefit of Robert Matthews and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews. Botticelli

Advisors, LLC is a Florida limited liability company and the managing member of NJL Development Group, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company.

55. KK-PB Financial, LLC is a Florida limited liability company owned and/or controlled by Glenn Straub, the former owner of 160 Royal Palm LLC, which owns the real property upon which the Palm House Hotel is located. Mr. Straub sold his interest in 160 Royal Palm LLC in August 2013, and received a mortgage on the Real Property for \$27,468,750 in favor of KK-PB Financial, LLC as purported consideration. However, the mortgage was not recorded until seven (7) months later, on March 28, 2014, which created the false impression that the Palm House Hotel was unencumbered by such a debt and that Plaintiffs would, indeed, obtain a first mortgage on the real property that fully secured their investment once the purported bank loan was paid off. Further, KK-PB Financial, LLC improperly benefited from the scheme by receiving transfers of Plaintiffs' stolen money. Despite claims of innocence and non-involvement in the fraudulent scheme, Mr. Straub and his entities were still "doing business" with the Matthews family well into 2018.

56. As described above, this Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because they participated in tortious acts directed towards Florida, do sufficient business in Florida, have sufficient minimum contacts with Florida, and/or otherwise intentionally avail themselves of the Florida consumer market through the promotion of their services. This purposeful availment renders the exercise of jurisdiction by this Court over Defendants permissible under traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

57. Claims asserted herein arise under and pursuant to Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §§78j(b) and 78t(a), and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder by the

SEC, 17 C.F.R. §240.10b-5. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1331 and Section 27 of the Exchange Act, 15 U.S.C. §78aa.

58. The Court also has jurisdiction under supplemental state law jurisdiction.

59. In connection with the conduct alleged herein, the Bad Actors, directly or indirectly, used the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including but not limited to the United States mails and interstate telephone communications.

60. Venue is proper in this forum pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, 15 U.S.C. §78aa, and because a substantial part of the acts, transactions, and events giving rise to the claims occurred, and a substantial part of property that is the subject of the action is situated, in Palm Beach County, Florida. Additionally, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, and Laudano are residents of Palm Beach County, Florida, and transact business in Palm Beach County, Florida, and the other individual Defendants either reside in Palm Beach County, Florida, transacted in substantial business activities in Palm Beach County, Florida, or had an agent in Palm Beach County, Florida.

61. With the exception of service of the civil theft demand letter necessary for treble damages in connection with a civil theft damages claim, all conditions precedent to this action have been performed, have occurred or have been waived. Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this complaint to seek treble damages after the requisite period of time has passed with respect to their civil theft demand letter pursuant to Chapter 772 of the Florida Statutes.

62. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel to represent them in this action and have agreed and obligated to pay a reasonable fee for their services.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

EB-5 Visa Program in General

63. The Immigrant Investor Program, more commonly known as the EB-5 program, was created by the Immigration Act of 1990. Congress established the EB-5 program to stimulate the U.S. economy by giving immigrant investors the opportunity to permanently live and work in the United States after they have invested in a new commercial enterprise (“NCE”). In the case of an NCE that is located in a Targeted Employment Area (“TEA”), *i.e.*, either a rural area or an area beset by high unemployment, the required equity investment need only be \$500,000.

64. In 1993, Congress created the Immigrant Investor Pilot Program to increase interest in the EB-5 visa program. This new pilot program established EB-5 Regional Centers (“Regional Centers”), which are entities that receive special designation from USCIS to administer EB-5 investments and create jobs. Public and private entities may apply to the USCIS for approval as an EB-5 Regional Center.

65. EB-5 visa programs administered by a Regional Center provide more flexibility, because the immigrant investor who invests in such a program is permitted to take credit not only for direct jobs created in the NCE but also “indirect jobs” created outside the NCE in a job creating enterprise (“JCE”), such as a construction contracting firm that builds an improvement for the NCE. In addition, the immigrant investor need not handle the day-to-day management of the NCE or even necessarily live in the region where the NCE is located.

66. By necessity, investments into an EB-5 program are “closed-ended,” available only to a specified number of investors, and that number is tied to the number of direct or indirect jobs created by the investment. If too few jobs are created with the money invested, the immigrant will not be able to become a permanent resident in the United States.

EB-5 Practice and Procedure

67. Under the EB-5 program, the immigrant investor first applies for an immigrant visa by submitting a Form I-526, Immigrant Petition for Alien Entrepreneur. USCIS' approval of the Form I-526 is conditioned upon the immigrant's investment of the requisite amount of money in an NCE that satisfies the applicable legal requirements. Upon approval of the Form I-526 petition, the immigrant investor may either: (1) file the appropriate form to adjust their status to a conditional permanent resident within the United States; or (2) file an application to obtain an EB-5 visa for admission to the United States. Upon the approval of the application or upon entry into the United States with an EB-5 immigrant visa, the EB-5 investor and derivative family members will be granted conditional permanent residence for a two-year period.

68. To remove the conditional resident status, the immigrant investor must file a Form I-829, Petition by Entrepreneur to Remove Conditions, ninety days before the two-year anniversary of the granting of the EB-5 investor's conditional resident status. USCIS' approval of the Form I-829 is conditioned upon proof that the immigrant investor's investment has created at least ten full-time jobs in the NCE or JCE. If an insufficient number of jobs was created, the foreign national is subject to removal from the United States.

EB-5 Program at the Palm House Hotel

69. SARC held itself out as an EB-5 Regional Center, headquartered in Palm Beach County, Florida, and claimed to specialize in investment-based immigration services.

70. SARC was approved by USCIS to serve as a Regional Center, which allowed EB-5 investors to take credit for direct and indirect jobs and not be involved in the day-to-day operation of the NCE.

71. SARC was operated and controlled by Walsh, Walsh, Jr., and Payne.

72. USREDA was an entity that claimed to specialize in providing legal immigration services regarding the EB-5 visa program, held itself out as a law firm, and required clients to sign engagement letters for its services. It charged clients \$15,000 USD to file an I-526 petition and an additional \$5,000 USD to file an I-829 petition.

73. USREDA was operated and controlled by Walsh, Walsh, Jr., and Payne.

74. JJW Consultancy Ltd. held itself out as an expert in citizenship by investment programs, with the expertise, knowledge, and track record of success to provide successful immigration outcomes.

75. JJW Consultancy Ltd. was operated and controlled by Walsh and Walsh, Jr.

76. Beginning in 2013, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, and Walsh Jr. went to China to solicit the Chinese Victims regarding the EB-5 program at the Palm House Hotel.

77. SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh, Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews retained Ali Herischi to help them sell the Palm House Hotel fraud to the Iranian Victims.

78. Ali Herischi is an attorney, based in Washington, DC, that is well known to Iranians in both the United States and Iran. Herischi speaks fluent Farsi, and frequently appears on international television to speak about Iranian political and refugee issues. Herischi holds himself out as an advocate for Iranians seeking a better life in the United States, and has built a law practice on that basis. Herischi understands the Iranian culture, the Iranian investment process, and the various investment features and safeguards that Iranian investors typically seek when making investments. Herischi used this knowledge, his Iranian heritage, and the fact that

he was a well-respected attorney among the Iranian community (and could therefore be trusted) to help swindle the Iranian Victims.

79. Beginning in 2013, Ali Herischi solicited the Iranian Victims regarding the EB-5 program at the Palm House Hotel. This included co-hosting investment seminars and meeting with potential investors in luxurious hotels in Dubai.

80. SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh, Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews retained Eric Erkan Nur to help them sell the Palm House Hotel fraud to the Turkish Victim.

81. Eric Erkan Nur is a real estate broker, based on Broward County, that is well known to Turks in the United States. Nur speaks fluent Turkish, and frequently appears in the community to speak about Turkish issues. Nur holds himself out as an advocate for Turks seeking a better life in the United States, and has built a real estate business on that basis. Nur understands the Turkish culture, the Turkish investment process, and the various investment features and safeguards that Turkish investors typically seek when making investments. Nur used this knowledge, his Turkish heritage, and the fact that he was a well-respected real estate professional among the Turkish community (and could therefore be trusted) to help swindle the Turkish Victim.

82. Beginning in 2012, Eric Erkan Nur solicited the Turkish Victim regarding the EB-5 program at the Palm House Hotel.

83. During the Palm House Hotel solicitations, Plaintiffs were provided with three (3) items:

- (a) Frequently Asked Questions (the “FAQ”). A true and correct copy of the FAQ provided to the Chinese Victims and Iranian Victims is attached as Exhibits “A” and “B,” respectively;³
- (b) Sales Brochure (the “Sales Brochure”). A true and correct copy of the Sales Brochure provided to the Chinese Victims and Iranian Victims is attached as Exhibits “C” and “D,” respectively; and
- (c) Signature Booklet (the “Signature Booklet”). A true and correct copy of the Signature Booklet provided to the Chinese Victims and Iranian Victims is attached as Exhibits “E” and “F,” respectively. Collectively, the FAQ, Sales Brochure, and Signature Booklet will be referred to as the “Offering Documents.”

84. While the Signature Booklet contained signature pages for a Private Placement Memorandum (the “PPM”) and a Palm House limited partnership agreement (the “Palm House Limited Partnership Agreement”), Plaintiffs were not provided with copies of the full documents until after they made their investments, and after they demanded them when it was becoming more and more clear that something was wrong. Copies of the PPM and Limited Partnership Agreement provided to Plaintiffs are attached as Exhibits “G” and “H,” respectively.

85. Additionally, during the Palm House Hotel solicitations, the Chinese Victims were provided with a writing claiming that an I-526 petition for an early Palm House Hotel investor had been approved by USCIS, thereby assuring the Chinese Victims that, if they invested in the project, they too would soon obtain approval (the “USCIS Approval”). A true and accurate copy of the USCIS Approval is attached as Exhibit “I.”

86. The representations in the Offering Documents were originally made by Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd.

87. The representations in the PPM, Palm House Limited Partnership Agreement, and USCIS Approval were originally made by Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd.

³ The Turkish Victim does not have a copy of the Offering Documents that were provided to him, which will be sought in discovery.

88. Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC adopted and sold the representations in the Offering Documents when selling the Palm House Hotel project to the Iranian Victims.

89. Eric Erkan Nur adopted and sold the representations in the Offering Documents when selling the Palm House Hotel project to the Turkish Victim.

Nefarious Lies

90. SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi, Herischi & Associates LLC, Eric Erkan Nur, and Robert Matthews each made material, knowingly false representations to induce investments into the project.

91. Further, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi, Herischi & Associates LLC, Eric Erkan Nur, and Robert Matthews each withheld material information that they had a duty to disclose.

92. Each limited partnership unit in Palm House required a minimum investment of \$500,000, plus an administrative fee of \$40,000-\$60,000.

93. Any subscription funds received from Plaintiffs were to be held in a special escrow account.

94. Among the many misrepresentations, Plaintiffs were promised that their monies would be held in the escrow account and released to Palm House, LLC only if and when their I-526s were approved by USCIS (the “Escrow Representation”).

95. The Escrow Representation was made to Plaintiffs several times, and in several documents.

96. The Escrow Representation was made to Plaintiffs in the PPM. See Exhibit G at p. 15, 37, 38, and 41.

97. The Escrow Representation was made to Plaintiffs in the Limited Partnership Agreement. See Exhibit H at p. 6.

98. The Escrow Representation was made in the loan agreement between Palm House and Palm House LLC (the “Loan Documents,” attached as Exhibit “J”), where Palm House, LLC, on the one hand, and Walsh, SARC, and Palm House, on the other hand, agreed that the loan was dependent on USCIS’ approval of Plaintiffs’ I-526s. See Exhibit J at p.1.

99. If an investor’s I-526 application was denied by USCIS, the investor was promised that they would receive their money back within 90 days of the official denial notice.

100. There were many other knowingly false representations in the Offering Documents, including but not limited to:

- (a) There was a 100% guaranty for the return of Plaintiffs’ investment and fees in the event their I-526 petition is denied;
- (b) There would be a maximum of 79 limited partnership units offered in Palm House;
- (c) They were seeking, in total, a \$39,500,000 investment into Palm House, which was equal to the maximum of 79 limited partnership units being offered at \$500,000 each;
- (d) USREDA guaranteed the approval of any I-526 application it completed and the return of all service fees in the event of denial;
- (e) SARC was the general partner of Palm House;
- (f) The developer had already invested \$22,000,000 of their own equity into the project;
- (g) There was a bridge loan from a bank, in the amount of \$29,500,000, to allow continuation of the construction while the EB-5 money was raised;
- (h) The EB-5 investment represents only 43% of the total investment in the project;
- (i) The project was in progress, “very near completion,” and would be complete for “Season” of 2013/2014;
- (j) The Palm House Hotel would be the last 5-star hotel to be approved by the local government on Palm Beach;

- (k) Investors need not worry about any potential delays in building or regulatory issues;
- (l) Bill Clinton, Donald Trump, Celine Dion, Bill Koch, and Eric Schmidt would be a part of the Palm House Hotel advisory board;
- (m) The real property at issue, on which the Palm House Hotel was being renovated, was presently worth over \$110,000,000 before completion. “This makes the Palm House Hotel one of the safest EB5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position.”
- (n) The job count for the Palm House project is 953 jobs, while the project needs only 790 jobs, so over 20% more jobs will be created than required by law;
- (o) The investor’s visa would be approved in less than 6 months; and
- (p) “The investor need not worry if the project will perform and meet the rigid standards required by the USCIS.”

101. Armed with the Offering Documents, the USCIS Approval, presentations, and whatever oral representations they deemed necessary for a sale, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy, Ltd., Ali Herischi, Herischi & Associates LLC, Eric Erkan Nur, and Robert Matthews sold the fraud that is the Palm House Hotel project.

102. Beginning in 2013, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy, Ltd., and Robert Matthews fraudulently induced the Chinese Victims to provide their investments.

103. In China, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. made presentations to the Chinese Victims using the Offering Documents, the USCIS Approval, presentation materials, and oral statements.

104. In China, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. used a PowerPoint presentation that contained knowingly false representations to fraudulently induce the Chinese Victims (the “PowerPoint Presentation”). A true and correct copy of the PowerPoint Presentation is attached as Exhibit “K.”

105. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. represented to the Chinese Victims that the statements in the Offering Documents were true and accurate.

106. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. also made oral, materially false statements to the Chinese Victims.

107. In their solicitations to the Chinese Victims, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. stated that:

- (a) There was a 100% guaranty for the return of investment and fees in the event the I-526 petition is denied;
- (b) 100% of investment funds would be held in escrow until the Form I-526 immigration petitions was approved by the United States government;
- (c) A “limited number” of 79 equity interests would be sold in Palm House Hotel, LLLP at the price of \$500,000 each, plus \$40,000 in administrative fees;
- (d) Investment funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development, which was near completion;
- (e) The Palm House Hotel would be open for business by the “Season” of 2013/2014, and was 80-90% completed prior to the investment;
- (f) Investment funds would create more than 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced;
- (g) Investment funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that the funds constitute less than 50% of the project funding;
- (h) Investment funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000 was being used for construction;
- (i) Investment funds would not be taken from the escrow account, and would not be used, unless and until the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and the bank funds in excess of \$29,000,000 had been used at the project;
- (j) The real property at issue was currently worth \$110,000,000-\$137,000,000 (the current value representation varied, depending on what the Bad Actors believed a particular Plaintiff wanted to hear) before completion, which made the investment “one of the safest EB-5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position.”

- (k) I-526 immigration petitions for the Palm House Hotel project had already been approved by the United States government;
- (l) An insurance policy guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed;
- (m) The local government guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed, and that this would be the last 5-star hotel property allowed on Palm Beach;
- (n) The developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States, equivalent in status to Donald Trump;
- (o) Each investor's investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue and by the State of Florida pursuant to a UCC form⁴;
- (p) Donald Trump and Bill Clinton would serve on the Palm House Hotel advisory board;
- (q) If an investor's application was denied by USCIS, they would receive their money back immediately;
- (r) The general contractor, Laudano, was an experienced and famous hotel developer, and had developed luxury hotels around the United States;
- (s) The project would have a net profit in excess of \$7,000,000, and would easily refund the investors' money;
- (t) Inga Moore, a famous hotel designer and the winner of the Top Hotel Designer of 2013, had designed the Palm House Hotel; and
- (u) Niklaus Leuenberger, with 30 years of management experience in luxury hotels around the world, had agreed to manage the Palm House Hotel.

108. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. made representations to the Chinese Victims' immigration agents with the understanding and intent that they would relay the representations to the Chinese Victims and that the Chinese Victims would rely upon those representations.

109. After the presentations in China, the Chinese Victims' immigration agents came to Palm Beach, Florida, to inspect the project and meet with Robert Matthews.

⁴ Attached as Exhibit "L" is a copy of the UCC form.

110. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews was instrumental in sealing the deal with the Chinese Victims.

111. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews showed the Chinese Victims' immigration agents the plans for the project, and represented that the funds would be exclusively used to help finish the renovation and development.

112. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews reiterated that the Chinese Victims' funds would remain in escrow until their I-526 petitions were approved, and that they were using the proceeds of a construction loan in the meantime.

113. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews showed the Chinese Victims' immigration agents Robert Matthews' home, represented that it was worth over \$40,000,000, that he was a successful and famous developer on par with Donald Trump, that he was married to a famous American movie star (Defendant Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews), that he was the head of several charitable organizations, and that he was a trustworthy and honorable person deserving of their business.

114. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews took the Chinese Victims' immigration agents to a charity event at Mar-a-Lago, introduced them to Donald Trump, and arranged for them to take pictures with Donald Trump in an effort to further create the façade that Robert Matthews was an important, wealthy, and trustworthy member of American society and on par with Donald Trump.

115. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews staged the Palm House Hotel work site, hiring "workers" to be present at the site in order to create the appearance that work was actually being performed. Plaintiffs subsequently learned that this was merely an acting job, and that the "workers" were hired for appearances only.

116. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews represented to the Chinese Victims' immigration agents that the project had all necessary permits and approvals, that there were no regulatory issues, and that the project would be completed in approximately 6 months.

117. Robert Matthews never disclosed that the project was being fined \$2,000 per day, since February 2013, by the Town of Palm Beach.

118. Robert Matthews never disclosed that Laudano, the purported general contractor, was unqualified to perform the work at the Palm House Hotel and was not even a licensed general contractor.

119. Beginning in 2013, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy, Ltd., Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC fraudulently induced the Iranian Victims to provide their investments.

120. In the Middle East and in Washington, D.C., Walsh, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC made presentations to the Iranian Victims using the Offering Documents, presentation materials, and oral statements.

121. Walsh, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC represented to the Iranian Victims that the statements in the Offering Documents were true and accurate.

122. Walsh, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC also made oral, materially false statements to the Iranian Victims.

123. In their solicitations to the Iranian Victims, Walsh, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC stated that:

- (a) There was a 100% guaranty for the return of investment and fees in the event the I-526 petition is denied;
- (b) 100% of investment funds would be held in escrow until the Form I-526 immigration petitions was approved by the United States government;

- (c) A “limited number” of 79 equity interests would be sold in Palm House Hotel, LLLP at the price of \$500,000 each, plus \$40,000 in administrative fees;
- (d) Investment funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development, which was near completion;
- (e) The Palm House Hotel would be open for business by the “Season” of 2013/2014, and was 80-90% completed prior to the investment;
- (f) Investment funds would create more than 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced;
- (g) Investment funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that the funds constitute less than 50% of the project funding;
- (h) Investment funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000 was being used for construction;
- (i) Investment funds would not be taken from the escrow account, and would not be used, unless and until the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and the bank funds in excess of \$29,000,000 had been used at the project;
- (j) The real property at issue was currently worth \$110,000,000-\$137,000,000 (the current value representation varied, depending on what the Bad Actors believed a particular Plaintiff wanted to hear) before completion, which made the investment “one of the safest EB-5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position.”
- (k) The local government guaranteed that the Palm House Hotel project would be the last 5-star hotel property allowed on Palm Beach;
- (n) The developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States;
- (o) Each investor’s investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue;
- (p) Donald Trump and Bill Clinton would serve on the Palm House Hotel advisory board;
- (q) If an investor’s application was denied by USCIS, they would receive their money back immediately;
- (r) With the U.S. Green Card, they would enjoy free education in all public colleges and universities;

- (s) As one of the exceptional features of the Palm House project, an investor's \$500,000 investment would secure the approval of two (2) I-526 applications, which could be used for in-laws and other distant family members; and
- (t) Because of the United States sanctions against Iran, the Iranian Victim's money was even more secure, as their money could not be touched without approval from OFAC, and would be used last, rendering it an even safer investment.

124. Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC used high pressure, boiler room sales tactics to persuade the Iranian Victims to invest in the Palm House Hotel project instead of other EB-5 investments, claiming that the Palm House Hotel project was safe and secure, that Walsh, Robert Matthews and their accomplices were trustworthy and had a great record of success, that the opportunity would be gone if they didn't wire funds immediately, that they had great expertise and were looking out for their best interests, and that the alternative EB-5 investment opportunities were much riskier.

125. Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC preyed on the trust reposed in them by the Iranian Victims to fraudulently induce the Iranian Victims into the Palm House Hotel project.

126. Beginning in 2012, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy, Ltd., Robert Matthews, and Eric Erkan Nur fraudulently induced the Turkish Victim to provide his investment.

127. In South Florida, Eric Erkan Nur made presentations to the Turkish Victim using the Offering Documents, presentation materials, and oral statements.

128. Eric Erkan Nur represented to the Turkish Victim that the statements in the Offering Documents were true and accurate.

129. Eric Erkan Nur also made oral, materially false statements to the Turkish Victim.

130. In solicitations to the Turkish Victim, Eric Erkan Nur stated that:

- (a) There was a 100% guaranty for the return of investment and fees in the event the I-526 petition is denied;
- (b) 100% of the investment funds would be held in escrow until the Form I-526 immigration petition was approved by the United States government;
- (c) A “limited number” of 79 equity interests would be sold in Palm House Hotel, LLLP at the price of \$500,000 each, plus \$60,000 in administrative fees;
- (d) Investment funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development, which was near completion;
- (e) The Palm House Hotel would be open for business by the “Season” of 2013/2014, and was 80-90% completed prior to the investment;
- (f) Investment funds would create more than 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced;
- (g) Investment funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that the funds constitute less than 50% of the project funding;
- (h) Investment funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000 was being used for construction;
- (i) Investment funds would not be taken from the escrow account, and would not be used, unless and until the developer’s investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and the bank funds in excess of \$29,000,000 had been used at the project;
- (j) The real property at issue was currently worth over \$100,000,000 before completion, which made the investment “one of the safest EB-5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position.”
- (k) The local government guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed, and that this would be the last 5-star hotel property allowed on Palm Beach;
- (l) The developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States, equivalent in status to Donald Trump;
- (m) Each investor’s investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue;
- (n) Donald Trump and Bill Clinton would serve on the Palm House Hotel advisory board;

- (o) If an investor's application was denied by USCIS, they would receive their money back immediately;
- (p) The general contractor, Laudano, was an experienced and famous hotel developer, and had developed luxury hotels around the United States;

131. After the presentations, the Turkish Victim came to Palm Beach, Florida, to inspect the project and meet with Robert Matthews.

132. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews was instrumental in sealing the deal with the Turkish Victim.

133. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews showed the Turkish Victim the plans for the project, and represented that the funds would be exclusively used to help finish the renovation and development.

134. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews reiterated that the Turkish Victim's funds would remain in escrow until his I-526 petition was approved, and that they were using the proceeds of a construction loan in the meantime.

135. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews represented to the Turkish Victim that he was a successful and famous developer on par with Donald Trump, that he was married to a famous American movie star (Defendant Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews), that he was the head of several charitable organizations, and that he was a trustworthy and honorable person deserving of their business.

136. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews staged the Palm House Hotel work site, hiring "workers" to be present at the site in order to create the appearance that work was actually being performed.

137. In Palm Beach, Robert Matthews represented to the Turkish Victim that the project had all necessary permits and approvals, that there were no regulatory issues, and that the project would be completed in approximately 6 months.

138. Robert Matthews never disclosed that the project was being fined \$2,000 per day, since February 2013, by the Town of Palm Beach.

139. Robert Matthews never disclosed that Laudano, the purported general contractor, was unqualified to perform the work at the Palm House Hotel and was not even a licensed general contractor.

Plaintiffs are Fraudulently Induced to Invest in the Palm House EB-5 Offering

140. In reliance on the Offering Documents, the USCIS Approval, the PowerPoint Presentation, and the oral representations described above, each of the Chinese Victims provided \$500,000 for a limited partnership unit in Palm House, along with an administrative fee of \$40,000.

141. In reliance on the Offering Documents and the oral representations described above, each of the Iranian Victims provided \$500,000 for a limited partnership unit in Palm House, along with an administrative fee of \$40,000.

142. In reliance on the Offering Documents and the oral representations described above, the Turkish Victim provided \$500,000 for a limited partnership unit in Palm House, along with an administrative fee of \$60,000.

143. Many of the Plaintiffs also paid USREDA a legal fee of between \$15,000-\$20,000.

144. Each of the Plaintiffs received confirmation that their \$500,000 investment and \$40,000-\$60,000 administrative fee had been received.

145. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that there was a 100% guaranty for the return of their investment and fees in the event their I-526 petition was denied.

146. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the Escrow Representation, and understood that their money would be held in escrow unless and until USCIS approved their Form I-526 Petition.

147. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that if their I-526 petition was denied, their funds would be returned within 90 days.

148. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that only 79 limited partnership units in Palm House would be offered. This representation was material because, if there were too many investors, not enough jobs would be created per investor and they would be unable to obtain the EB-5 visas. Further, this information was relied upon in calculating each investors' ability to obtain a return on their investment.

149. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development.

150. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that USREDA guaranteed the approval of any I-526 application it completed and that it would return all service fees in the event of denial.

151. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that SARC was the general partner of Palm House.

152. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that Plaintiffs' funds constituted less than 50% of the project's funding. Plaintiffs relied upon the fact that a bank conducted significant due diligence on the viability of the project prior to giving a \$29,000,000 loan.

153. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because the developer's investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000 were being used for construction.

154. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds would not be taken from the escrow account, and would not be used, unless and until the developer's investment in excess of \$22,000,000 and the bank funds in excess of \$29,000,000 had been used at the project.

155. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that a bank had provided funding in excess of \$29,000,000, that these funds were being used for ongoing construction at the project, and that a bank had undertaken due diligence on the project.

156. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their funds would be used exclusively to develop the hotel and create at least ten (10) jobs per investor.

157. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that the project was in progress, "very near completion," and would be complete for "Season" of 2013/2014.

158. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that the Palm House Hotel would be the last 5-star hotel to be approved on Palm Beach.

159. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied on the representation that they need not worry about any potential delays in building or regulatory issues, that all required permits and documents were already obtained by the Town of Palm Beach, and if there were any issues the Advisory Board Members, such as Bill Clinton, would handle the local government.

160. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that famous people, such as Bill Clinton, Celine Dion, Bill Koch, and Eric Schmidt, had given their endorsement to the project by choosing to be a part of the Palm House Hotel advisory board.

161. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that the property was presently worth over \$100,000,000 before completion, which therefore made the Palm House Hotel one of the safest EB-5 offerings from a Job Creation and Investment position.

162. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that the job count for the Palm House project was 953 jobs, while the project needed only 790 jobs.

163. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that their visa would be approved in less than 6 months.

164. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that they need not worry if the project will perform and meet the rigid standards required by the USCIS.

165. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that the developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States.

166. In providing their money, Plaintiffs relied upon the representation that each investor's investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue.

167. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that investors in the Palm House Hotel project had already had their I-526 immigration petitions approved by USCIS, which assured them that their application would be approved, too, if they simply invested.

168. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that an insurance policy guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed.⁵

⁵ The Chinese Victims were defrauded by the use of an AIA construction contract and the logo for a Chinese insurance company, AIA, which is a subsidiary of AIG. The Chinese Victims were told that the document was an insurance contract that guaranteed the completion of the project, when in reality it was a construction contract.

169. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that the local government had guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed.

170. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that the developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous, top 10 real estate developer in the United States, equal in status and accomplishment to Donald Trump, and had completed several luxury hotel developments around the world, including in Bora Bora, New York City, and Mexico.

171. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that the general contractor, Laudano, was an experienced and famous hotel developer, and had developed luxury hotels around the United States.

172. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that the project would have a net profit in excess of \$7,000,000, and would easily refund their money.

173. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that Inga Moore, a famous hotel designer and the winner of Top Hotel Designer in 2013, had designed the Palm House Hotel.

174. In providing their money, the Chinese Victims relied upon the representation that Niklaus Leuenberger, with 30 years of management experience in luxury hotels around the world, had agreed to manage the Palm House Hotel.

175. In providing their money, the Iranian Victims relied upon the representation that with a United States green card, they would enjoy free education in all public colleges and universities.

176. In providing their money, the Iranian Victims relied upon the representation that as one of the exceptional features of the Palm House project, an investor's \$500,000 investment

would secure the approval of two (2) I-526 applications, which could be used for in-laws and other distant family members.

177. In providing their money, the Iranian Victims relied upon the representation that because of the United States sanctions against Iran, the Iranian Victim's money was even more secure, as their money could not be touched without approval from OFAC, and would be used last, rendering it an even safer investment.

Plaintiffs' I-526s are Denied

178. Plaintiffs were approved as accredited investors and their petitions were accepted within SARC's program for the Palm House investment.

179. Plaintiffs diligently submitted all necessary paperwork in conjunction with their I-526s, asserting eligibility based on an investment in a Regional Center through Palm House and SARC.

180. Plaintiffs' I-526s were denied by USCIS. A copy of the denial is attached as Exhibit "M."

181. Plaintiffs' I-526s were denied by USCIS for failure to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the I-526s complied with the applicable legal requirements.

182. USCIS cited the following deficiencies: (1) inconsistencies in the documents from Palm House; (2) insufficient number of full-time positions created by the project; (3) dispute over ownership of the project's property; and (4) insufficient evidence of bridge financing.

183. The deficiencies cited by USCIS were based on actions taken and documents provided by Palm House, and over which Plaintiffs had no control.

184. Plaintiffs demanded the return of their funds.

185. In response to Plaintiffs' demands, no funds were returned to Plaintiffs.

186. Instead, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC engaged in an ongoing fraud intended to lull Plaintiffs into not bringing legal action, reporting the activities to law enforcement, or otherwise seeking to protect their interests.

187. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC threatened investors that if they took action to recoup their funds or otherwise affect the operation of the project, they would need to find a new EB-5 project and, now that the investor's child was no longer under 21 years old, they would lose the opportunity to obtain a United States visa through the parent's investment.

188. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC threatened Plaintiffs that if they took action to recoup their funds or otherwise affect the operation of the project, they would jeopardize the ability of other families to come to the United States under the Palm House Hotel project.

189. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented to Plaintiffs that USCIS had made a mistake, that one of the top immigration attorneys in the United States had been hired to appeal USCIS's denial decision, and that they were certain it would get reversed.

190. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented both the character and status of pending litigation in the states courts of Florida.

191. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented that the pending litigation was being used to try to

resume construction on the property in order to strengthen the USCIS appeal and that it was nearly done.

192. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented that the litigation was brought because the developer and the contractor had made changes to the plans and specifications of the Palm House Hotel project without getting necessary governmental approvals.

193. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented that the litigation had been resolved and that the project was proceeding as planned.

194. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC misrepresented that there were no problems with the Palm House Hotel project, and all that Plaintiffs needed to do was wait.

195. Walsh Jr. was integral in lulling the Chinese Victims into a state of inactivity while the fraud continued, making additional, egregious fraudulent misrepresentations.

196. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the EB-5 approvals were on track, and that the Chinese Victims did not understand the USCIS letter because the issues were being addressed in “U.S. English legal speak” or “attorney speak.”

197. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the appointment of a receiver in the litigation ensured that once the government issued necessary approvals, the construction would re-start, which would occur within a few months.

198. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Palm House Hotel would be open within 6 months.

199. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Palm House Hotel property was not in foreclosure.

200. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that they had spent \$3,000,000 protecting investors' investments in the Palm House Hotel project.

201. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Town of Palm Beach's fines, which were accruing at \$2,000/day, would be waived by 90-95% at the conclusion of the project.

202. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that 100% of the \$39,500,000 EB-5 money raised was actually used for construction at the Palm House Hotel.

203. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the SEC had already investigated the developer of the Palm House Hotel project.

204. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the SEC and other authorities had investigated the Palm House Hotel project and found no issues.

205. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that no lies were made to induce the Chinese Victims' investment in the Palm House Hotel project.

206. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the investors in the Palm House Hotel project would get EB-5 visas because all the money was spent at the project.

207. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Bad Actors did not do anything inappropriate with Plaintiffs' money, which had been raised truthfully and under the laws of the SEC and EB-5, and it was deployed under those laws.

208. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that USCIS will approve the I-526 petitions.

209. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Palm House Hotel, in its current state, was worth \$93,000,000-\$100,000,000.

210. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Palm House Hotel, once completed, would be worth \$144,000,000.

211. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that the Palm House Hotel's value would more than cover the two (2) mortgages, which included the \$27,500,000 mortgage in favor of Defendant KK-PB Financial LLC.

212. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that it would take \$16,000,000 to complete the Palm House Hotel project.

213. Walsh Jr. lulled the Chinese Victims by misrepresenting that \$10,000,000 of the investors' money was still on hand, and available to complete the Palm House Hotel project.

214. In an effort to further lull Plaintiffs, as recently as November 2016, Walsh, Walsh, Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. were still representing to Plaintiffs that the real property at issue, with construction stopped, was currently worth approximately \$100,000,000, and that it would be worth \$140,000,000 when stabilized.

215. Plaintiffs hired legal counsel to investigate Palm House, the project, and the individuals involved. The findings were shocking.

The Fraud and Theft are Discovered

216. Upon investigation, Plaintiffs discovered that a seemingly endless laundry list of fraudulent representations were perpetrated upon them in furtherance of obtaining and stealing their money.

217. Palm House was not a legitimate EB-5 project, but rather a façade and vehicle pursuant to which a group of conspirators stole over \$40,000,000 from over 90 foreign nationals seeking EB-5 visas and a better life for their families in the United States.

218. Plaintiffs discovered that their funds were not held in an escrow account. Instead, contrary to all of the written and oral representations, there was no escrow account. There was, however, a fake escrow account.

219. And Plaintiffs' funds were stolen and transferred from the fake escrow account -- which was in reality just a regular business checking account -- to other accounts and pillaged for the personal pleasure of the conspirators.

220. Specifically, once Plaintiffs' funds arrived in the fake escrow account, most of the money was quickly moved to a second "clearing" account.

221. From those two accounts, approximately \$8M-\$10M of Plaintiffs' funds were "skimmed" right off the top by Defendant Joseph Walsh and his affiliated companies, as he admitted under oath in a related state court action, and never sent to the Palm House Hotel project or anyone purportedly associated with the project. Rather, those funds were used for non-allowable purposes, including personal expenses and investments.

222. In addition, approximately \$22M of Plaintiffs' funds were moved to the Evans Defendants and used by the conspirators for non-allowable purposes including, upon information and belief, personal tax and mortgage expenses, a 151 foot yacht that cost almost \$6,000,000, expensive homes, commercial investment property, a pizza parlor, cars, vacations, and other accoutrements of a life of luxury, all wholly unrelated to the creation of jobs at the Palm House Hotel, and all in violation of EB-5 regulations. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 204.6(j); 216(a).

223. Each of the representations described hereinabove were knowingly false or misleading.

224. Most of the representations within the Offering Documents were knowingly false or misleading.

225. The representations that there was a 100% guaranty for the return of Plaintiffs' investment and fees in the event their I-526 petition was denied were knowingly false.

226. The representations that Plaintiffs' funds would be held in escrow unless and until USCIS approved their I-526 applications were knowingly false.

227. The representations that Plaintiffs would receive their money back upon an official denial of their I-526 applications by USCIS were knowingly false.

228. The representations that Plaintiffs' funds would be returned within 90 days of denial of their I-526 applications were knowingly false.

229. The representations that a maximum of 79 interests in Palm House would be sold were knowingly false. Plaintiffs have discovered that at least 90 units were sold, violating the necessity that investments into an EB-5 program be "closed-ended," available only to a specified number of investors, and which number is tied to the number of direct or indirect jobs created by the investment. In other words, had the project even progressed as represented, there would have likely been too few jobs created per investor to provide the number of EB-5 visas that were promised.

230. The representations that the funds would be exclusively invested in the Palm House Hotel to create jobs by helping to finish the renovation and development were knowingly false. Virtually none of the funds were used at the project.

231. The representations that USREDA guaranteed the approval of any I-526 application it completed and that it would return all service fees in the event of denial were knowingly false.

232. The representations that SARC was the general partner of Palm House were knowingly false. According to records kept by the Florida Secretary of State, Walsh and Payne were the general partners of Palm House and served in that role until they resigned in July 2016.

233. Plaintiffs' investigation has revealed that the representations that the developer had "invested" \$22,000,000 of their own equity into the project were misleading and knowingly false. In truth, the prior owner did some work on the hotel and may have incurred expenses to acquire (\$10 million) and work on the property (\$12 million) totaling \$22 million. However, no "equity" was invested by the developer, as they acquired the property with little or no cash paid. Instead, the developer manipulated the sale to enable it to claim to be the prior owner -- the "developer" -- that had invested \$22 million. In truth, they acquired the prior developer's interest in 160 Royal Palm LLC, which owned the property, but then gave the prior owner a \$27,000,000+ mortgage as payment. Rather than "equity," the developer's interests were under water.

234. The representations that Plaintiffs' funds were in addition to an equity investment by the developer in excess of \$22,000,000 and a bank loan in excess of \$29,000,000, so that Plaintiffs' funds constitute less than 50% of the project funding were knowingly false. There was no bank loan. Further, there was no "equity investment" by the developer; the developer acquired the property with little or no cash paid, and gave the prior owner a note and mortgage for over \$27,000,000 as consideration.

235. The representations that a bank had provided funding in excess of \$29,000,000 and that the bank had undertaken due diligence on the project prior to making the loan were knowingly false. There was no bank loan, and no due diligence undertaken by any bank.

236. The representations that Plaintiffs' funds would be held in escrow, and were not yet needed, because construction was being funded by the developer's investment and the bank loan, were knowingly false. There was no escrow account, the funds were quickly removed from the fake escrow account, and there was no bank loan or developer's investment.

237. The representations that the funds would create 10 full-time jobs for each \$500,000 advanced were knowingly false.

238. The representations that the project was in progress, "very near completion," and would be complete for "Season" of 2013/2014 were knowingly false. The project was in such disrepair that the receiver was required to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to address hazards causing threats to public safety.

239. The representations that the Palm House Hotel would be the last 5-star hotel to be approved on Palm Beach by the local government were knowingly false.

240. The representations that Plaintiffs need not worry about any potential delays in building or regulatory issues were knowingly false.

241. The representations that celebrities like Bill Clinton, Celine Dion, Bill Koch, and Eric Schmidt had decided to become members of the Palm House advisory board were knowingly false.

242. The representations that the property at issue was presently worth over \$100,000,000 before completion were knowingly false. Upon information and belief, the property was worth less than \$20,000,000.

243. The representations that the job count for the project was 953 jobs were knowingly false.

244. The representations that Plaintiffs' visas would be approved within 6 months were knowingly false.

245. The representations that Plaintiffs need not worry if the project will perform and meet the rigid standards required by USCIS were knowingly false.

246. The representations that the developer, Robert Matthews, was a famous real estate developer in the United States, equal in status and accomplishment to Donald Trump, and that he had completed several luxury hotel developments around the world, including in Bora Bora, New York City, and Mexico, were knowingly false.

247. The representations that each investor's investment would be fully secured by the real property at issue were knowingly false.

248. The representations that investors in the Palm House Hotel project had already had their I-526 immigration petitions approved were knowingly false. No investor in the project ever had their I-526 petition approved.

249. The representations that an insurance policy guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed were knowingly false. The purported insurance policy was nothing more than a form construction agreement.

250. The representations that the local government had guaranteed that construction of the Palm House Hotel project would be completed were knowingly false. Instead, the Town of Palm Beach had been assessing a fine of \$2,000 per day, since February 2013, which was not disclosed to Plaintiffs prior to making their investments.

251. The representations that the general contractor, Laudano, was an experienced and famous hotel developer, and had developed luxury hotels around the United States were knowingly false.

252. The representations that the project would have a net profit in excess of \$7,000,000, and would easily refund the investors' money, were knowingly false. There was never an intent to make a "profit" at the Palm House Hotel project or refund Plaintiffs' investment.

253. The representations that Inga Moore, a famous hotel designer and the winner of the Top Hotel Designer of 2013, had designed the Palm House Hotel were knowingly false.

254. The representations that Niklaus Leuenberger, with 30 years of management experience in luxury hotels around the world, had agreed to manage the Palm House Hotel were knowingly false.

255. The representations that investors, with a United States green card, could enjoy free education at all public colleges and universities were knowingly false.

256. The representations that investors could secure the approval of a second I-526 petition approval based on their \$500,000 investment were knowingly false.

257. In sum, the Palm House Hotel was a systemic fraud, based on myriad, intentional, material misrepresentations intended to dupe unsuspecting, needy foreign investors.

258. The Palm House Hotel was a necessary façade, used to enable the fraudulent scheme that bilked foreign investors with the promise of EB-5 visas and security for their investments.

Defendants' Receipt of Stolen Funds

259. Plaintiffs have determined, by investigating the money trail and reviewing federal indictments, that SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. were parties to a conspiracy to steal Plaintiffs' funds with several persons involved with the project, including Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, Nicholas Laudano, Ali Herischi, Eric Erkan Nur, Leslie Robert Evans and entities that they own and/or control.

260. Plaintiffs wired their money into the fake escrow account at PNC Bank.

261. Once Plaintiffs' funds arrived in the fake escrow account, most of the money was quickly moved to a second "clearing" account.

262. From those two accounts, approximately \$8M-\$10M of Plaintiffs' funds were "skimmed" right off the top by Defendant Joseph Walsh and his affiliated companies, as he admitted under oath in a related state court action, and never sent to the Palm House Hotel project or anyone purportedly associated with the project. Rather, those funds were used for non-allowable purposes, including personal expenses and investments.

263. Approximately \$22M of Plaintiffs' funds were moved to the Evans Defendants and used by the conspirators for non-allowable purposes including, upon information and belief, personal tax and mortgage expenses, a 151 foot yacht that cost almost \$6,000,000, expensive homes, commercial investment property, a pizza parlor, cars, vacations, and other accoutrements of a life of luxury, all wholly unrelated to the creation of jobs at the Palm House Hotel, and all in violation of EB-5 regulations. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 204.6(j); 216(a).

264. Funds moved to the Evans Defendants were used to pay conspirators in the scheme, including to accounts belonging to:

- (a) Royal Palm Development
- (b) Evans Defendants

- (c) KK-PB Financial LLC
- (d) Galle Law Group
- (e) New Haven Contracting South, Inc.
- (f) USREDA
- (g) 160 Royal Palm LLC

265. Additional distributions to conspirators in the scheme were made from accounts owned or controlled by USREDA and accounts owned or controlled by the Evans Defendants.

266. USREDA appears to have performed little to no legitimate business and was, instead, a front used by Walsh, Walsh Jr. and Payne to launder money. While several million dollars of Plaintiffs' funds were transferred to USREDA, the amounts of the transfers have no basis or connection whatsoever to any amounts purportedly being charged for legal services, which were about \$15,000 per investor.

267. Once Plaintiffs' funds were moved to USREDA's accounts, upon information and belief, millions of dollars were transferred to Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi, Eric Erkan Nur, and entities that they own and/or control, whereupon the funds were used for non-allowable purposes, siphoning off millions of dollars for personal expenses and investments.

268. Once Plaintiffs' funds were moved to Evans Defendants' accounts, upon information and belief, millions of dollars were transferred to Gerry Matthews, Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Nicholas Laudano, and entities that they own and/or control, whereupon the funds were used for non-allowable purposes, siphoning off millions of dollars for personal expenses and investments.

269. Plaintiffs have determined that Gerry Matthews, Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano used several entities to help them transfer, hide, and receive Plaintiffs' funds, including:

- (a) New Haven Contracting South, Inc., a company owned and operated by Nicholas Laudano, which entered into a construction contract to build the project, and which was used to receive, divert and steal millions of dollars of Plaintiffs' money instead of use the funds at the project.
- (b) Palm House, LLC, an entity purportedly formed to complete the renovations at the project, the purported borrower of the loan proceeds from Palm House, and which was used to receive, divert and steal millions of dollars of Plaintiffs' money.
- (c) Palm House PB, LLC, an entity that, upon information and belief, was formed for the purpose of receiving, hiding and stealing Plaintiffs' money and did, in fact, use Plaintiffs' funds to purchase items such as a \$5,750,000, 151 foot yacht.
- (d) NJL and Botticelli, entities that Nicholas Laudano used to purchase a Connecticut mansion -- with Plaintiffs' funds -- on behalf of and/or for the benefit of Robert Matthews and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews.
- (e) 160 Royal Palm LLC, owned completely by Palm House LLC, is the owner of the real property at issue, which benefitted from the use of Plaintiffs' funds.
- (f) Mirabia, LLC, an entity that, upon information and belief, received stolen funds to purchase investment property near the Palm House Hotel.
- (g) Bonaventure 22, LLC, an entity that, upon information and belief, received stolen funds.
- (h) Alibi LLC was an entity that Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews used to steal Plaintiffs' money and purchase a \$5,750,000, 151 foot yacht.

270. Further, Leslie Robert Evans and his law firm, Leslie Robert Evans & Associates, P.A., paid themselves compensation from Plaintiffs' funds while they assisted in the theft and dissipation of Plaintiffs' funds.

271. Attached as Exhibit "N" is a chart tracing some of the transfers of Plaintiffs' funds. As discovery progresses, Plaintiffs will learn more details regarding the theft of their funds.

272. Upon information and belief, every Defendant is in possession of Plaintiffs' funds or the proceeds of Plaintiffs' funds.

273. As owners and/or managers and/or agents of Palm House LLC, Gerry Matthews, Robert Matthews, and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews knew that none of Plaintiffs' funds could be used unless and until Plaintiffs' I-526 Petitions had been approved by USCIS.

274. The Loan Documents specifically stated that the loan to Palm House LLC was dependent on USCIS' approval of Plaintiffs' I-526 petitions.

275. While none of Plaintiffs' I-526 petitions were approved, Palm House LLC, Gerry Matthews, Robert Matthews, and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews took Plaintiffs' money anyway, further demonstrating their criminal intent.

276. SARC, Walsh, and Payne owed Plaintiffs a fiduciary duty to protect their funds, not steal their funds, and not allow their release for use at the Palm House Hotel project unless and until their I-526 petitions were approved by USCIS

277. The Bad Actors acted with willful, reckless, grossly negligent and malicious intent in taking the actions alleged hereinabove.

278. As a result of the Bad Actors' willful, reckless, grossly negligent and malicious conduct, they are liable for exemplary and punitive damages.

279. Subsequent to the theft and distribution of Plaintiffs' funds, the Bad Actors brought lawsuits against each other, asserting weak and/or neutered claims, with the goal of creating yet another façade -- that they were actually attempting to pursue the claims, recoup the stolen money, and make Plaintiffs whole.

280. In reality, however, the pretend litigation merely furthered the conspiracy, and served as additional obstacles to Plaintiffs' attempts to obtain visas, discover what happened, and ultimately seek redress.

281. Meanwhile, the Palm House Hotel is a wasting property and, in the words of the Court-appointed receiver, “circling the drain.”

282. Defendants, and entities they own and/or control, continue to use and enjoy Plaintiffs’ stolen funds.

283. No Plaintiff has received an EB-5 visa or an I-526 petition approval.

284. Many of the Bad Actors continue in their criminal conduct, seeking additional victims for their EB-5 schemes.

285. SARC, JJW Consultancy, Ltd., Walsh and Walsh Jr. are now offering a similar project to foreign investors—to refurbish an old hotel—called the Greystone in Miami.

286. Joseph Walsh, Jr. is trying to sell “claims to mining rights to over 600,000 identified asteroids in or near celestial orbit using a smart contract and proprietary block chain mechanism.” See www.cryptoslate.com; see also <https://asteroidltd.io>

287. Ali Herischi admitted his role in the scheme and his receipt of secret, undisclosed kickbacks, despite owing a fiduciary duty to be a neutral attorney to the Iranian Victims. See Exhibit “O.”

288. The corporate veils of SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. should be pierced and Plaintiffs should be allowed to recover against their direct and indirect owners. As described above, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. were employed for fraudulent or misleading purposes and were the alter ego or mere instrumentality of their owners. SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. were employed in the fraudulent scheme as a means of creating an official, reputable looking façade, when in reality Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne and others merely used these entities as their alter ego or as mere instrumentalities for their litany of lies, fraudulent representations, and other criminal acts. The corporate formalities of SARC,

USREDA, and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. were not respected, and money was moved in and out of these and related entities in furtherance of the criminal scheme described above.

289. Plaintiffs, now unable to enter the United States, are in need of a helping hand.

290. Plaintiffs ask the Court for all necessary and appropriate relief, in law and equity, so that they may attempt to recover their stolen funds and begin rebuilding their lives.

Actions of The United States of America

291. The United States of America is in the process of conducting criminal and civil investigations relating to the Palm House Hotel.

292. To date, five of the defendants have been charged with crimes relating to the Palm House Hotel, and two have pleaded guilty.

293. Around March 7, 2018, an Information was filed against Gerry Matthews in the related criminal case of U.S.A. v. Gerry Matthews, Case No. 3:18-CR-43, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “P.” The Information contains one count for conspiracy to commit wire fraud, and states that the purpose of the conspiracy was to “obtain money, funds, assets and to enrich themselves and their companies by defrauding EB-5 Investors...by means of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, and promises made to EB-5 investors.” Id. at ¶12.

294. Gerry Matthews entered a plea agreement, pleading guilty to 1 count of conspiracy to commit wire fraud, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “Q.”

295. Around March 12, 2018, an Information was filed against Nicholas Laudano in the related criminal case of U.S.A. v. Nicholas Laudano, Case No. 3:18-CR-47, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “R.” The Information contains counts for conspiracy to commit bank fraud

and illegal monetary transaction, and describes in detail how EB-5 investment funds were illegally used to purchase a Connecticut residence.

296. Nicholas Laudano entered a plea agreement, pleading guilty to 1 count of conspiracy to commit bank fraud and 1 count of illegal monetary transaction, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “S.”

297. Around March 14, 2018, an Indictment was filed against Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans in the related criminal case of U.S.A. v. Robert V. Matthews and Leslie R. Evans, Case No. 3:18-CR-48 (the “Indictment”), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “T.” The Indictment contains twenty counts, including for wire fraud, bank fraud, conspiracy, illegal monetary transactions, and aiding and abetting. All allegations in the Indictment are specifically incorporated herein.

298. The Indictment charges Robert Matthews with eight counts of wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, one count of bank fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1344, one count of conspiracy to commit bank fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1349, six counts of illegal monetary transactions using wire fraud proceeds under 18 U.S.C. § 1957, and four counts of illegal monetary transactions using bank fraud proceeds under 18 U.S.C. § 1957.

299. The Indictment charges Leslie Robert Evans with eight counts of wire fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1343, one count of bank fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1344, one count of conspiracy to commit bank fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1349, and one count of illegal monetary transactions using wire fraud proceeds under 18 U.S.C. § 1957.

300. The Indictment alleges that Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans, knowingly and with intent to defraud, devised and intended to devise, and participated in, a scheme and artifice to defraud and obtain money and property from the EB-5 investors and others by means

of materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, and in furtherance of that scheme used and caused to be used interstate wires. See Indictment at ¶ 14.

301. The Indictment alleges that the purpose of the scheme and artifice was for Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans to enrich themselves and their companies by defrauding the EB-5 investors out of money and property owned by and under the control of the EB-5 investors. See Indictment at ¶ 15.

302. The Indictment alleges that despite misrepresentations to the contrary, Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans used the EB-5 funding for purposes not related to the Palm House Hotel project, including for their own personal gain and the gain of others. See Indictment at ¶ 19.

303. The Indictment alleges that Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans knowingly, and with intent to defraud, participated in a scheme in which they used millions of dollars of EB-5 investment funds diverted from the Palm House Hotel project to purchase a Connecticut residence. See Indictment at ¶¶ 30-42.

304. The Indictment alleges that Robert Matthews and Leslie Robert Evans knowingly engaged, and aided and abetted, in illegal monetary transactions in which EB-5 investment funds were funneled through various entities for improper purposes unrelated to the Palm House Hotel project. See Indictment at ¶¶ 45-50.

305. On August 3, 2018, the Securities and Exchange Commission filed a Complaint against Palm House, SARC, Joseph Walsh, and Robert Matthews in the related case of S.E.C. v. Palm House Hotel LLLP et al, Case No. 9:18-cv-81038 (the “SEC Complaint”), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “U.” The SEC Complaint contains eight counts, including for violations of section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, violations of section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act,

violations of section 17(a)(3) of the Securities Act, violations of section 10(b) and rule 10b-5(a) of the Exchange Act, violations of section 10(b) and rule 10b-5(b) of the Exchange Act, violations of section 10(b) and rule 10b-5(c) of the Exchange Act, aiding and abetting violations of section 17(a)(2) of the Securities Act, and aiding and abetting violations of section 10(b) and rule 10b-5(b) of the Exchange Act. The Securities and Exchange Commission is also seeking a permanent injunction, disgorgement of all ill-gotten gains, and civil money penalties. *Id.* at pp. 17-18. All allegations in the SEC Complaint are specifically incorporated herein.

306. Around August 29, 2018, a Superseding Indictment was filed against Robert Matthews, Leslie Robert Evans, and Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews in the related criminal case of U.S.A. v. Robert V. Matthews, Leslie R. Evans, and Maria Matthews, Case No. 3:18-CR-48 (the “Superseding Indictment”), a copy of which is attached as Exhibit “V.” The Superseding Indictment adds a count for tax evasion against Robert Matthews and Maria a/k/a Matthews. All allegations in the Superseding Indictment are specifically incorporated herein.

Straub’s Transfer of 160 Royal Palm LLC to Palm House LLC

307. In August 2013, Straub sold his ownership interest in 160 Royal Palm LLC to Palm House LLC and, as purported consideration, received a promissory note purportedly executed by Ryan Black on behalf of 160 Royal Palm LLC for \$27,468,750 with a maturity date of August 30, 2018 in favor of KK-PB Financial LLC (the “Note”) and a mortgage on the Real Property purportedly executed by Ryan Black on behalf of 160 Royal Palm LLC to secure the payment of \$27,468,750 in favor of KK-PB Financial LLC (the “Mortgage”). A copy of the Assignment of Interest dated August 30, 2013, purportedly signed by Ryan Black on behalf of 160 Royal Palm LLC, and consented to by KK-PB Financial LLC with Straub signing as its

manager, is attached as Exhibit "W." A copy of the Note is attached as Exhibit "X." A copy of the Mortgage is attached as Exhibit "Y."

308. The closing statement dated August 30, 2013 (the "Closing Statement") indicates that the purchase price totaled \$36,000,000 and shows that 160 Royal Palm LLC received no funds. A copy of the Closing Statement is attached as Exhibit "Z."

309. 160 Royal Palm LLC received no consideration in exchange for the Note and Mortgage.

310. The obligations under the Note and Mortgage were for an amount equal to or exceeding the value of the Real Property.

311. The Mortgage and Note were an obligation incurred by 160 Royal Palm LLC.

312. Until the end of August of 2013, Straub: (a) was a member of 160 Royal Palm LLC; and (b) owned and controlled 160 Royal Palm LLC.

313. Until September 2013, Straub was an officer of 160 Royal Palm LLC and, specifically, its Manager and President.

314. At all relevant times, including at the time of: (a) the closing of the sale of 160 Royal Palm LLC to Palm House LLC; (b) the making of the Note; and (c) the granting of the Mortgage, Straub was an insider of 160 Royal Palm LLC due to his membership in, being an officer of, and ownership and control of, 160 Royal Palm LLC.

315. At all relevant times, Straub was a member of, and owned and controlled, KK-PB Financial, LLC.

316. At all relevant times, Straub was an insider of KK-PB Financial, LLC.

317. By virtue of their ownership and control by Straub, at all relevant times, KK-PB Financial, LLC and 160 Royal Palm LLC were insiders of each other.

318. 160 Royal Palm LLC has, at all relevant times, owned the Real Property.

319. By granting the Mortgage securing the Note, 160 Royal Palm LLC transferred an interest in the Real Property to KK-PB Financial, LLC.

320. Such transfer was a transfer of substantially all of the assets of 160 Royal Palm LLC because it left no equity in the Real Property.

COUNT I – Injunctive Relief Against All Defendants Under Fla. Stat. §§812.035(1),(6)

321. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

322. Each Plaintiff provided \$500,000 plus at least \$40,000 for administrative fees. Further, certain Plaintiffs also provided \$15,000 for legal services.

323. Walsh is guilty of theft in violation of §812.014(1)(a), Fla. Stat., as he knowingly obtained or used, or endeavored to obtain or use, the property of Plaintiffs with intent to, either temporarily or permanently deprive the Plaintiffs of a right to the property or a benefit from the property.

324. Alternatively, Walsh is guilty of theft in violation of §812.014(1)(b), Fla. Stat., as he knowingly obtained or used, or endeavored to obtain or use, the property of Plaintiffs with intent to, either temporarily or permanently appropriate the property to his own use or to the use of any person not entitled to the use of the property.

325. Walsh stole Plaintiffs' property from the Escrow Account and transferred it to himself, his entities, and his conspirators, which include Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, Nicholas Laudano, Ali Herischi, KK-PB Financial LLC, Leslie Robert Evans and entities they own and/or control.

326. The Bad Actors either engaged in such activities in concert with Walsh, aided and abetted the illicit actions, or are otherwise unlawfully in possession of the property of Plaintiffs.

327. By Walsh's actions, Plaintiffs have been deprived of the right and benefit to their property.

328. Walsh, acting in conspiracy with the other Bad Actors, has misappropriated Plaintiffs' property for his own use and the use of the other Bad Actors, which use they are not entitled to receive.

329. Walsh's actions have been taken with the criminal intent to deprive Plaintiffs of their property, and Walsh's actions are in direct violation of §812.014 of the Florida Statutes.

330. The Bad Actors have taken and are taking actions to dissipate the funds and other assets which were obtained, in whole or in part, by using the funds stolen from Plaintiffs.

331. In the absence of injunctive relief, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable damage and harm and there is, and will continue to be, a danger of significant loss and continued harm to Plaintiffs.

332. It is clearly in the public interest to enter injunctive relief restraining Walsh, the other Bad Actors, and anyone else that has received Plaintiffs' stolen property from secreting or disposing of Plaintiffs' funds and from disposing of real property obtained or improved through the use of unlawfully obtained proceeds. The entry of an injunction will serve to enforce the legal rights of Plaintiffs and will promote the public interest by restraining Walsh and the other Bad Actors from engaging in such unlawful conduct, and by preventing them from further benefiting from the unlawful conduct.

WHEREFORE, pursuant to Florida Statutes §§812.035(1),(6), Plaintiffs seek a preliminary and permanent injunction restraining Walsh, the other Bad Actors, and their agents, relatives, family members, servants, employees and attorneys (including the Evans Defendants) and those persons in active concert or participation with them or who have received or retained

any of the proceeds of Walsh's actions who receive actual notice of the injunction from disposing of or secreting any proceeds of Walsh's alleged illegal activity, from disposing of or secreting any assets that may reasonably contain or be proceeds of Walsh's alleged illegal activity, from disposing of or secreting any property or real property that may reasonably have been purchased with proceeds of Walsh's alleged illegal activity and, further, from impairing, transferring, disposing, or otherwise diminishing the value of any such property, or from stripping the equity of such property via mortgages or otherwise. Plaintiffs further request that the Court impose by temporary and permanent injunctive relief a constructive trust upon the proceeds of Walsh's illegal conduct and grant Plaintiffs such other and further relief which may be appropriate under the circumstances.

COUNT II – Dissolution of Palm House Hotel LLLP

333. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

334. Palm House is a Florida limited liability limited partnership and is governed by the Florida Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act of 2005, which is contained in Florida Statutes Chapter 620.

335. Plaintiffs are limited partners in Palm House.

336. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §620.1802, on application by a partner, the circuit court may order the dissolution of a limited partnership if it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities of the limited partnership in conformity with the partnership agreement.

337. As described above, despite the myriad representations in the Offering Documents and the Palm House Limited Partnership Agreement that Plaintiffs' funds will remain in escrow unless and until their I-526 applications were approved by USCIS, Walsh stole the money and thereafter distributed it among his conspirators.

338. With all the funds now stolen from the fake escrow account, and the Palm House Hotel project exposed as nothing more than a façade for a massive criminal scheme, it is not reasonably practicable to carry on the activities of the limited partnership.

339. Additionally, it is necessary to remove the Bad Actors who perpetrated the fraud and theft on Plaintiffs from the management of Palm House, as they are now purporting to pursue legal claims and seek redress -- for their own criminal wrongdoing -- on behalf of Palm House. However, this litigation is merely a continuation of the fraud and part of the overarching charade.

340. Further, the current management of Palm House has proven that they cannot be trusted, as they have defrauded and lulled Plaintiffs for years with lies that all was well, even mischaracterizing the character and nature issues in the pending litigation.

341. Walsh, Payne and SARC should be removed from the wind up of Palm House and the prosecution of legal claims on behalf of Palm House.

342. New, independent decision makers and counsel that will actually pursue justice on behalf of the victims should be installed at Palm House.

343. Accordingly, pursuant to Fla. Stat. §620.1803(4), on the basis of the good cause demonstrated herein, Plaintiffs ask the Court to order judicial supervision of the winding up of Palm House, and the appointment of a person to wind up Palm House's activities, including the prosecution of claims on behalf of Palm House.

344. Alternatively, dissolution and wind up of Palm House is appropriate under Article X of the Palm House Limited Partnership Agreement.

WHEREFORE, pursuant to §620.1802 and §620.1803 of the Florida Statutes, Plaintiffs seek the dissolution and wind up of Palm House Hotel LLLP, judicial supervision of the wind

up, the appointment of a person to wind up Palm House's activities, including the prosecution of claims on behalf of Palm House, and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT III – Conversion Against All Defendants (excluding Palm House)

345. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

346. The Bad Actors' improper taking and retention of property and payments which belong to Plaintiffs gives rise to a claim for conversion in that the Bad Actors have, without authorization, asserted dominion and control over the funds which are the specifically identifiable property of Plaintiffs and are or were the property of Plaintiffs and which were owned or payable to Plaintiffs. The Bad Actors' conversion is inconsistent with Plaintiffs' rights and ownership to said property.

347. The payments and property wrongfully converted by the Bad Actors are specific and identifiable.

348. By virtue of the Bad Actors' repeated and continued misappropriation and conversion of Plaintiffs' property, they have caused Plaintiffs substantial damage.

349. Many of the Plaintiffs have made a demand for the return of their property, but the funds have not been returned. Moreover, a demand for the return of Plaintiffs' funds would be futile. The Bad Actors have been confronted with the fact that they stole and converted Plaintiffs' property, but have failed to return all of the property to Plaintiffs.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Bad Actors for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just under the circumstances. Further, Plaintiffs request that the Court impose, by

temporary and permanent injunctive relief, a constructive trust upon the proceeds of the Bad Actors' wrongful conduct.

COUNT IV – Fraud in the Inducement Against SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews

350. The Chinese Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

351. As specifically described above, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. made knowingly false statements concerning material facts in the Offering Documents.

352. As specifically described above, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. made knowingly false statements concerning material facts in the USCIS Approval.

353. In China, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., and JJW Consultancy, Ltd. also used the PowerPoint Presentation, which contained knowingly false statements concerning material facts, when they sold the Palm House Hotel project to the Chinese Victims.

354. Additionally, as specifically described above, Robert Matthews made knowingly false oral statements concerning material facts when they sold the Palm House Hotel project to the Chinese Victims in Palm Beach.

355. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Chinese Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

356. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. knew that there was no intention to hold the Chinese Victims' funds in an escrow account unless and until their I-526 applications were approved by USCIS.

357. The notion of an escrow was intended to enable the fraud and theft by giving the Chinese Victims the assurance that their money was safe, and that it would only be used if and when their I-526s were approved, and then only after approximately \$50,000,000 in developer funding and bank financing had been used.

358. Instead, there was no developer equity, there was no bank loan, the I-526s were properly denied, no jobs were created at the Palm House Hotel project, and the Chinese Victims' funds were stolen from the fake escrow account.

359. The Chinese Victims relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

WHEREFORE, the Chinese Victims demand judgment against Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT V – Fraud in the Inducement Against SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC

360. The Iranian Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

361. As specifically described above, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. made knowingly false statements concerning material facts in the Offering Documents.

362. Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC adopted and sold the representations in the Offering Documents when selling the Palm House Hotel project to the Iranian Victims.

363. Additionally, Walsh, Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC made knowingly false oral statements concerning material facts when they sold the Palm House Hotel project to the Iranian Victims.

364. Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC also failed to disclose to their clients, the Iranian Victims, that they were receiving secret, undisclosed kickbacks of \$40,000 for each investor they delivered into the Palm House Hotel project.

365. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Iranian Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

366. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC knew that there was no intention to hold the Iranian Victims' funds in an escrow account unless and until their I-526s were approved by USCIS.

367. The notion of an escrow was intended to enable the fraud and theft by giving the Iranian Victims the assurance that their money was safe, and that it would only be used if and when their I-526s were approved, and then only after approximately \$50,000,000 in developer funding and bank financing had been used.

368. Instead, there was no developer equity, there was no bank loan, the I-526s were properly denied, no jobs were created at the Palm House Hotel project, and the Iranian Victims' funds were stolen from the fake escrow account.

369. The Iranian Victims relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

WHEREFORE, the Iranian Victims demand judgment against Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT VI – Fraud in the Inducement Against SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, and Eric Erkan Nur

370. The Turkish Victim adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

371. As specifically described above, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. made knowingly false statements concerning material facts in the Offering Documents.

372. Eric Erkan Nur adopted and sold the representations in the Offering Documents when selling the Palm House Hotel project to the Turkish Victim.

373. Additionally, Eric Erkan Nur and Robert Matthews made knowingly false oral statements concerning material facts when they sold the Palm House Hotel project to the Turkish Victim.

374. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Turkish Victim rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

375. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur knew that there was no intention to hold the Turkish Victim's funds in an escrow account unless and until their I-526 application was approved by USCIS.

376. The notion of an escrow was intended to enable the fraud and theft by giving the Turkish Victim the assurance that their money was safe, and that it would only be used if and when their I-526 application for an EB-5 visa was approved, and then only after approximately \$50,000,000 in developer funding and bank financing had been used.

377. Instead, there was no developer equity, there was no bank loan, the I-526 application was properly denied, no jobs were created at the Palm House Hotel project, and the Turkish Victim's funds were stolen from the fake escrow account.

378. The Turkish Victim relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

WHEREFORE, the Turkish Victim demands judgment against Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, SARC, USREDA, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT VII – Fraud Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and JJW Consultancy Ltd.

379. The Chinese Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

380. As specifically described above, after the Chinese Victims provided their investments in Palm House, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. engaged in an ongoing fraud intended to lull the Chinese Victims into not bringing legal action, not reporting the Palm House project to law enforcement, and not otherwise seeking to protect their interests or disrupt the criminal scheme.

381. Among the many knowingly false statements concerning material facts that Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. made to the Chinese Victims:

- (a) USCIS had made a mistake, that one of the top 500 attorneys in the United States had been hired to appeal USCIS's denial decision, and that they were certain it would get reversed.
- (b) There were no problems with the Palm House Hotel project, and all the Chinese Victims need to do is wait.
- (c) The Palm House Hotel would be open within 6 months.
- (d) The Palm House Hotel real property was not in foreclosure.
- (e) 100% of the EB-5 money raised was actually used for construction at the Palm House Hotel.
- (f) The SEC had already investigated the developer of the Palm House Hotel project.
- (g) The SEC had investigated the Palm House Hotel project and found it "to be clean."
- (h) The Palm House Hotel, in its current state, was worth \$93,000,000-\$100,000,000.
- (i) The Palm House Hotel, once completed, would be worth \$144,000,000.
- (j) The Palm House Hotel's value would more than cover the two (2) mortgages, which included the \$27,500,000 mortgage in favor of Defendant KK-PB Financial LLC.

382. Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Chinese Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to not take action to disrupt the criminal scheme.

383. The Chinese Victims relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

WHEREFORE, the Chinese Victims demand judgment against Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, SARC, USREDA, and JJW Consultancy Ltd. for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT VIII – Fraud Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC

384. The Iranian Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

385. As specifically described above, after the Iranian Victims provided their investments in Palm House, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC made knowingly false statements concerning material facts and engaged in an ongoing fraud intended to lull the Iranian Victims into not bringing legal action, not reporting the Palm House project to law enforcement, and not otherwise seeking to protect their interests or disrupt the criminal scheme.

386. Among the many knowingly false statements concerning material facts that SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC made to the Iranian Victims:

- (a) USCIS had made a mistake, that one of the top 500 attorneys in the United States had been hired to appeal USCIS's denial decision, and that they were certain it would get reversed.
- (b) That the litigation in Florida was undertaken to try to strengthen the USCIS appeal and that they were "nearly there"
- (c) That the litigation in Florida was brought because the developer and the contractor had made changes to the plans and specifications of the Palm House Hotel project without getting necessary governmental approvals.
- (d) There were no problems with the Palm House Hotel project, and all the Iranian Victims need to do is wait.

387. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Iranian Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to not take action to disrupt the criminal scheme.

388. The Iranian Victims relied upon these representations and have been damaged.

WHEREFORE, the Iranian Victims demand judgment against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Ali Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT IX - Aiding and Abetting Fraud Against Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano

389. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320, 351 through 359, 361 through 369, and 371 through 378 as if fully stated fully herein.

390. As specifically described above, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, Herischi & Associates LLC, and Eric Erkan Nur committed a fraud against Plaintiffs.

391. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano had knowledge that a fraud had been committed upon Plaintiffs.

392. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano knowingly aided and abetted the commission of the fraud against Plaintiffs.

393. Robert Matthews helped prepare the marketing materials that were provided to Plaintiffs to induce their investments.

394. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano assisted in the inducement of the investments by orchestrating the appearance of an actual real estate project at the Palm House Hotel when, in reality, the project was simply a façade.

395. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano knew that the loan to Palm House LLC was conditioned on the approval of Plaintiffs' I-526 petitions.

396. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano knew that the loan to Palm House LLC was supposed to be used solely for the renovation and development of the Palm House Hotel.

397. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano substantially assisted or encouraged SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, JJW Consultancy Ltd., Ali Herischi, and Herischi & Associates LLC to commit fraud as alleged herein and profited therefrom.

398. Plaintiffs were damaged by the actions of Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano, jointly and severally, for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT X – Breach of Fiduciary Duty Against SARC, Walsh, and Payne

399. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

400. Walsh, Payne, and SARC owed Plaintiffs a fiduciary duty and other implied duties arising from their service as general partners or persons purporting to act as general partners of Palm House, including the duties of loyalty and care.

401. Moreover, Plaintiffs reposed their trust and confidence in SARC, Walsh, and Payne, which they accepted. Plaintiffs were dependent on SARC, Walsh, and Payne and their

purported expertise in the United States EB-5 visa program, and SARC, Walsh, and Payne knowingly undertook and accepted the duty to advise, counsel, and protect Plaintiffs.

402. Walsh, Payne and SARC's duty of loyalty included the duty to account and hold as trustee any property derived by the general partner in the conduct of the limited partnership's activities.

403. Walsh, Payne and SARC's duty of care included the duty to refrain from engaging in grossly negligent or reckless conduct, intentional misconduct, or a knowing violation of law.

404. Walsh, Payne and SARC, by stealing and/or allowing Plaintiffs' funds to be stolen from the fake escrow account, in derogation of the written and oral representations that the funds would be held in escrow pending USCIS' approval of Plaintiffs' I-526 applications, breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs.

405. Walsh, Payne and SARC's knowingly false statements concerning material facts about the Palm House Hotel project, including statements regarding the status of construction, the status of the I-526 petitions, and the status and nature of pending litigation, breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs.

406. Walsh, Payne, and SARC's breach of their fiduciary duties have caused Plaintiffs substantial damage.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against SARC, Walsh, and Payne for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XI – Breach of Fiduciary Duty Against Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC

407. The Iranian Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

408. Ali Herischi and his law firm, Herischi & Associates LLC, were the attorneys and advisors for the Iranian Victims.

409. As part of the attorney-client relationship, Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC were in a fiduciary relationship with the Iranian Victims and owed the Iranian Victims a fiduciary duty.

410. The Iranian Victims reposed their trust and confidence in Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC, which they accepted. The Iranian Victims were dependent on Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC and their purported expertise in the United States EB-5 visa program, and Herischi knowingly undertook the duty to advise, counsel, and protect the Iranian Victims.

411. The Iranian Victims trusted Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC to look out for their best interests and to provide truthful and fully disclosed advice.

412. Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC, however, made knowingly false statements concerning material facts to the Iranian Victims to induce them to invest in the Palm House Hotel project.

413. Further, Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC received secret, undisclosed kickbacks of \$40,000 per investor in return for delivering the Iranian Victims into the Palm House Hotel fraud.

414. Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC later admitted their breach of fiduciary duty in a letter in which they confessed to receiving secret kickbacks and being parties to an undisclosed “referral arrangement.”

415. Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC’s breach of fiduciary duty has caused the Iranian Victims substantial damage.

WHEREFORE, the Iranian Victims demand judgment against Herischi and Herischi & Associates LLC for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XII – Aiding and Abetting Breach of Fiduciary Duty Against Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano

416. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 and 400 through 406 as if fully stated fully herein.

417. SARC, Walsh, and Payne owed Plaintiffs fiduciary duties.

418. SARC, Walsh, and Payne breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs.

419. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano had knowledge that SARC, Walsh, and Payne breached their fiduciary duties to Plaintiffs, including the duty to hold Plaintiffs’ funds in escrow unless and until their I-526 applications were approved.

420. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano knowingly aided and abetted the commission of the breach of fiduciary duty against Plaintiffs.

421. Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano substantially assisted or encouraged SARC, Walsh, and Payne to breach their fiduciary duties.

422. Plaintiffs were damaged by the actions of Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Robert Matthews, Maria a/k/a Mia Matthews, Gerry Matthews, and Nicholas Laudano, jointly and severally, for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XIII - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.105 (1)(a) Against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC

423. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

424. Walsh, without the knowledge, consent, or approval of Plaintiffs, stole Plaintiffs' funds and distributed them to his conspirators and their entities.

425. Under Florida Statute § 726.105(1)(a), a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud and creditor of the debtor.

426. As the funds and assets at issue were stolen by Walsh from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have claims against Walsh which pre-dated the fraudulent transfers and are "Creditors" within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

427. Walsh is a "Debtor" within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

428. At the time USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC received the transfers as set forth herein, there existed significant, unpaid claims of the Plaintiffs against Walsh.

429. The transfers were made with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud Plaintiffs as creditors of Walsh.

430. The transfers were made under circumstances demonstrating an unlawful intent as set forth in §726.105(2), Fla. Stat., because, among other things: (i) the transfers were to insiders; (ii) the transfers were concealed; (iii) the debtor retained control over many of the transferred assets; (iv) the transfer was of substantially all of the debtor's assets; (v) the debtor removed or concealed assets; and (vi) the debtor absconded.

431. Florida Statutes § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.105, a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;
- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require.

432. In addition to the relief available to the Plaintiffs under Florida Statute § 726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the assets transferred including pre-judgment interest.

433. A chart tracing the specific fraudulent transfers to USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC is attached as Exhibit "N."

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC in an amount equal to the value of the assets transferred to them, and award Plaintiffs pre-judgment interest and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, and any or all of the remedies provided under Florida Statutes Chapter 726.

COUNT XIV - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.105 (1)(b) Against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC

434. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

435. Walsh, without the knowledge, consent, or approval of Plaintiffs, stole Plaintiffs' funds and distributed them to his conspirators and their entities.

436. Under Florida Statutes § 726.105(1)(b), a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor: (i) was engaged or was about to engage in a business or transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction; or (ii) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that he or she would incur debts beyond his or her ability to pay as they became due.

437. As the funds and assets at issue were stolen by Walsh from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have claims against Walsh which pre-dated the fraudulent transfers and are "Creditors" within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

438. Walsh transferred Plaintiffs' funds to USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange.

439. Walsh's theft from Plaintiffs were so significant that he believed, or reasonably should have believed, that the debts he was incurring or had incurred as a result of these thefts were beyond his capacity to repay and knew or should have known at the time he made the transfers to his conspirators and their entities that he would be unable to pay back what was owed to Plaintiffs.

440. Walsh is a Debtor within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

441. At the time USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC received the transfers as set forth herein, there existed significant, unpaid claims of Plaintiffs against Walsh.

442. Florida Statutes § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.105, a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;
- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of the receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require

443. In addition to the relief available to Plaintiffs under Florida Statutes §726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the assets transferred including pre-judgment interest.

444. A chart tracing the specific fraudulent transfers to USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC is attached as Exhibit “N.”

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC in an amount equal to the value of the assets transferred to them, awarding pre-judgment interest, and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, any or all of the remedies provided for under Florida Statutes Chapter 726.

COUNT XV - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfers Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.106
Against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting
South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC

445. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

446. Walsh, without the knowledge, consent, or approval of Plaintiffs, stole Plaintiffs’ funds and distributed them to his conspirators and their entities.

447. Under Florida Statutes § 726.106, a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at the time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.

448. As the funds and assets at issue were stolen by Walsh, from Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs have claims against Walsh which pre-dated the fraudulent transfers and are “Creditors”, within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

449. Walsh is a “Debtor” within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

450. At the time USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC received the transfers as set forth herein, there existed significant, unpaid claims of Plaintiffs against Walsh.

451. The transfers made by Walsh were made without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer and Walsh, because of the amounts stolen from Plaintiffs, was insolvent or became insolvent as a result of these transfers.

452. Florida Statute § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.106, a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor’s claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;
- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require.

453. In addition to the relief available to the Plaintiffs under Florida Statute § 726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the assets transferred including pre-judgment interest

454. A chart tracing the specific fraudulent transfers to USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC is attached as Exhibit “N.”

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against USREDA, KK-PB Financial LLC, Evans Defendants, New Haven Contracting South Inc. and 160 Royal Palm LLC in an amount equal to the value of the assets transferred to them, and award Plaintiffs pre-judgment interest and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, any or all of the remedies provided for under Florida Statutes Chapter 726.

COUNT XVI - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfer Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.105 (1)(a)
Against KK-PB Financial LLC

455. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

456. Under Florida Statute § 726.105(1)(a), a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor’s claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation with the actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud and creditor of the debtor.

457. 160 Royal Palm LLC is a “Debtor” within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

458. Plaintiffs have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs’ funds were to be invested in the Real Property, and by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs were to receive, through their partnerships in Palm House, a first mortgage on the Real Property.

459. Plaintiffs also have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of its participation in the Defendants’ fraudulent investment scheme that is the subject of this action.

460. Therefore, Plaintiffs are “Creditors” within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

461. Such claims arose before the fraudulent transfer and obligation discussed herein, and therefore, Plaintiffs were creditors of 160 Royal Palm LLC prior to the occurrence of such fraudulent transfer and obligation.

462. 160 Royal Palm LLC has, at all relevant times, owned the Real Property.

463. 160 Royal Palm LLC received absolutely no consideration in exchange for incurring the obligations under the Note and granting the Mortgage on the Real Property.

464. Therefore, the value of the consideration received by 160 Royal Palm LLC in exchange for incurring the Note obligation and in exchange for transferring the Mortgage interest in the Real Property was not reasonably equivalent to the value of the obligation incurred and the asset transferred.

465. KK-PB Financial, LLC intentionally delayed recording the Mortgage until March 28, 2014 in order to induce Plaintiffs to invest their funds in the Defendants' fraudulent scheme.

466. Such recordation was the final step in the transfer of the mortgage interest in the Real Property.

467. By delaying the recordation of the Mortgage securing the Note, KK-PB Financial LLC intended to cause, and did actually cause, Plaintiffs to believe that the Real Property was unencumbered and to therefore invest their funds in the Defendants' fraudulent scheme with the belief that Plaintiffs, through Palm House, would hold a first mortgage on the Real Property.

468. In so delaying the recordation of the Mortgage, KK-PB Financial, LLC concealed the Note obligation and concealed the Mortgage interest transfer.

469. At the time it incurred the Note obligation in favor of KK-PB Financial, LLC, 160 Royal Palm LLC was insolvent or rendered insolvent thereby.

470. At the time it transferred the Mortgage on the Real Property to KK-PB Financial, LLC, 160 Royal Palm LLC was insolvent or rendered insolvent thereby.

471. 160 Royal Palm LLC effectuated the Note obligation and Mortgage interest transfers with the actual intent to hinder, delay, and defraud Plaintiffs.

472. These transfers made by 160 Royal Palm LLC described above were to and/or for the benefit of KK-PB Financial, LLC, who was an insider.

473. The obligation was incurred, and the transfer was made, under circumstances demonstrating an unlawful intent as set forth in §726.105(2), Fla. Stat., because, among other things: (i) the obligation was in favor of, and the transfer was to, an insider (KK-PB Financial, LLC); (ii) the obligation and the transfer were concealed; (iv) the obligation was for an amount equaling or exceeding the only asset of 160 Royal Palm LLC (the Real Property); (v) the transfer was a transfer of substantially all assets of 160 Royal Palm LLC (a mortgage of the Real Property leaving no equity therein); (vi) the value of the consideration received by 160 Royal Palm LLC in exchange for incurring the obligation and in exchange for the transfer was not reasonably equivalent to the value of such obligation and transfer; (vii) 160 Royal Palm LLC was insolvent at the time that the obligation was incurred and at the time that the transfer was made, or was rendered insolvent thereby; and (viii) the transfer of the mortgage interest in the Real Property occurred shortly after a substantial debt (the Note) was incurred.

474. Florida Statutes § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.105, a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer or obligation to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;

- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require.

475. In addition to the relief available to the Plaintiffs under Florida Statute § 726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the asset transferred including pre-judgment interest.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against KK-PB Financial LLC: (a) avoiding the Note made by 160 Royal Palm, LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (b) avoiding the Mortgage granted by 160 Royal Palm LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (c) awarding damages in an amount equal to the value of the Note; (d) awarding Plaintiffs pre-judgment interest and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, and any or all of the remedies provided under Florida Statutes Chapter 726.

COUNT XVII - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfer Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.105 (1)(b)
Against KK-PB Financial LLC

476. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

477. Under Florida Statutes § 726.105(1)(b), a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whether the creditor's claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation, and the debtor: (i) was engaged or was about to engage in a business or transaction for which the remaining assets of the debtor were unreasonably small in relation to the business

or transaction; or (ii) intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that he or she would incur debts beyond his or her ability to pay as they became due.

478. 160 Royal Palm LLC is a “Debtor” within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

479. Plaintiffs have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs’ funds were to be invested in the Real Property, and by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs were to receive, through their partnerships in Palm House, a first mortgage on the Real Property.

480. Plaintiffs also have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of its participation in Defendants’ fraudulent investment scheme that is the subject of this action.

481. Therefore, Plaintiffs are “Creditors” within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

482. Such claims arose before the fraudulent transfer and obligation discussed herein, and therefore, Plaintiffs were creditors of 160 Royal Palm LLC prior to the occurrence of such fraudulent transfer and obligation.

483. 160 Royal Palm LLC received absolutely no consideration in exchange for incurring the obligations under the Note and granting the Mortgage on the Real Property.

484. Therefore, the value of the consideration received by 160 Royal Palm LLC in exchange for incurring the obligations under the Note and in exchange for transferring the Mortgage interest in the Real Property was not reasonably equivalent to the value of the obligation incurred and the asset transferred.

485. The transfers made by 160 Royal Palm LLC described above were to and/or for the benefit of KK-PB Financial, LLC, who is an insider.

486. KK-PB Financial, LLC intentionally delayed recording the Mortgage until March 28, 2014 in order to induce Plaintiffs to invest their funds in the Defendants’ fraudulent scheme.

487. Such recordation was the final step in the transfer of the Mortgage interest in the Real Property.

488. At the time that the obligation under the Note was incurred, and at the time that the Mortgage interest in the Real property was transferred, 160 Royal Palm LLC was engaged in or about to engage in a business or a transaction for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to such business or transaction.

489. In incurring the Note obligation and Mortgage, 160 Royal Palm LLC intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that it was incurring, a debt beyond its ability to pay as it became due.

490. In incurring obligations to Plaintiffs and Palm House, 160 Royal Palm LLC intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed that it was incurring, debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.

491. Florida Statutes § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.105, a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer or obligation to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;
- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require.

492. In addition to the relief available to the Plaintiffs under Florida Statute § 726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the asset transferred including pre-judgment interest.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against KK-PB Financial LLC: (a) avoiding the Note made by 160 Royal Palm, LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (b) avoiding the Mortgage granted by 160 Royal Palm LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (c) awarding damages in an amount equal to the value of the Note; (d) awarding Plaintiffs pre-judgment interest and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, and any or all of the remedies provided under Florida Statutes Chapter 726.

COUNT XVIII - Avoidance of Fraudulent Transfer Pursuant to Fla. Stat. §726.106
Against KK-PB Financial LLC

493. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

494. Under Florida Statutes § 726.106, a transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor, whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at the time or the debtor became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.

495. 160 Royal Palm LLC is a “Debtor” within the meaning of § 726.102(6), Fla. Stat.

496. Plaintiffs have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs’ funds were to be invested in the Real Property, and by virtue of the fact that Plaintiffs were to receive, through their partnerships in Palm House, a first mortgage on the Real Property.

497. Plaintiffs also have claims against 160 Royal Palm LLC by virtue of its participation in Defendants' fraudulent investment scheme that is the subject of this action.

498. Therefore, Plaintiffs are "Creditors" within the meaning of § 726.102(4), Fla. Stat.

499. Such claims arose before the fraudulent transfer and obligation discussed herein, and therefore, Plaintiffs were creditors of 160 Royal Palm LLC prior to the occurrence of such fraudulent transfer and obligation.

500. 160 Royal Palm LLC received absolutely no consideration in exchange for incurring the obligations under the Note and granting the Mortgage of the Real Property.

501. Therefore, the value of the consideration received by 160 Royal Palm LLC in exchange for incurring the Note obligation and in exchange for transferring the Mortgage interest in the Real Property was not reasonably equivalent to the value of the obligation incurred and the asset transferred.

502. The transfers made by 160 Royal Palm LLC described above were to and/or for the benefit of KK-PB Financial, LLC.

503. KK-PB Financial, LLC intentionally delayed recording the Mortgage until March 28, 2014 in order to induce Plaintiffs to invest their funds in the Defendants' fraudulent scheme.

504. Such recordation was the final step in the transfer of the mortgage interest in the Real Property.

505. At the time it incurred the Note obligation in favor of KK-PB Financial, LLC, 160 Royal Palm LLC was insolvent or rendered insolvent thereby.

506. At the time it transferred the Mortgage on the Real Property to KK-PB Financial, LLC, 160 Royal Palm LLC was insolvent or rendered insolvent thereby.

507. Florida Statutes § 726.108 provides that, in an action for relief against a transferee under § 726.106(1), a creditor may obtain:

- a. avoidance of the transfer or obligation to the extent necessary to satisfy the creditor's claim;
- b. an attachment or other provisional remedy against the asset transferred or other property of the transferee in accordance with applicable law;
- c. an injunction against further disposition by the transferee of the asset transferred or of other property;
- d. appointment of a receiver to take charge of the asset transfer or other property; or
- e. any other relief the circumstances may require.

508. In addition to the relief available to the Plaintiffs under Florida Statute § 726.108, Plaintiffs also are entitled to a money judgment equal to the value of the asset transferred including pre-judgment interest.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against KK-PB Financial LLC: (a) avoiding the Note made by 160 Royal Palm, LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (b) avoiding the Mortgage granted by 160 Royal Palm LLC to KK-PB Financial, LLC; (c) awarding damages in an amount equal to the value of the Note; (d) awarding Plaintiffs pre-judgment interest and any other remedies the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, and any or all of the remedies provided under Florida Statutes Chapter 726

COUNT XIX –Violation of Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. §517.011 et seq. Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews

509. The Chinese Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

510. This is an action for violations of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act (“FSIPA”), Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

511. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(a), it is unlawful and a violation of FSIPA for a person, in connection with the rendering of any investment advice or in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of any investment or security, including any security exempted under the provisions of Section 517.051 and including any security sold in a transaction exempted under the provisions of Section 517.061, directly or indirectly:

- (a) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- (b) to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.

512. It is also unlawful to knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal, or cover up, by any trick, scheme, or device, a material fact, make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or make or use any false writing or document, knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(c).

513. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(2), any person purchasing or selling a security in violation of Section 517.301, and every director, officer, partner, or agent of or for the purchaser or seller, if the director, officer, partner, or agent has personally participated or aided in making the sale or purchase, is jointly and severally liable to the person selling the security to or purchasing the security from such person in an action for rescission, if the plaintiff still owns the security, or for damages, if the plaintiff has sold the security.

514. A purchaser may recover the consideration paid for the security or investment, plus interest thereon at the legal rate, less the amount of income received by the purchaser on the

security or investment, in addition to an award of prevailing party attorneys' fees. See Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(3).

515. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews employed a scheme to defraud the Chinese Victims into making an investment in Palm House.

516. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews obtained the Chinese Victims' money by means of untrue statements of material facts, including the Escrow Representation.

517. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud on the Chinese Victims.

518. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews acted with scienter, and knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Chinese Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

519. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews knew there was no intention to hold the Chinese Victims' funds in escrow unless and until their I-526 applications were approved by USCIS.

520. The Chinese Victims relied upon the representations of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews in making their investments into Palm House, and have been damaged.

521. The Chinese Victims tender their investments in Palm House.

522. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews all participated or aided in making the sale of the Palm House investment to the Chinese Victims that resulted in a direct harm to the Chinese Victims.

WHEREFORE, the Chinese Victims respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of the Chinese Victims and against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Robert Matthews, jointly and severally, for rescission, attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211, interest, costs, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, any or all of the remedies provided for under the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

COUNT XX – Violation of Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. §517.011 et seq. Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi

523. The Iranian Victims adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

524. This is an action for violations of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act ("FSIPA"), Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

525. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(a), it is unlawful and a violation of FSIPA for a person, in connection with the rendering of any investment advice or in connection with the offer, sale, or purchase of any investment or security, including any security exempted under the provisions of Section 517.051 and including any security sold in a transaction exempted under the provisions of Section 517.061, directly or indirectly:

- (a) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- (b) to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.

526. It is also unlawful to knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal, or cover up, by any trick, scheme, or device, a material fact, make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or

representation, or make or use any false writing or document, knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(c).

527. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(2), any person purchasing or selling a security in violation of Section 517.301, and every director, officer, partner, or agent of or for the purchaser or seller, if the director, officer, partner, or agent has personally participated or aided in making the sale or purchase, is jointly and severally liable to the person selling the security to or purchasing the security from such person in an action for rescission, if the plaintiff still owns the security, or for damages, if the plaintiff has sold the security.

528. A purchaser may recover the consideration paid for the security or investment, plus interest thereon at the legal rate, less the amount of income received by the purchaser on the security or investment, in addition to an award of prevailing party attorneys' fees. See Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(3).

529. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi employed a scheme to defraud the Iranian Victims into making an investment in Palm House.

530. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi obtained the Iranian Victims' money by means of untrue statements of material facts, including the Escrow Representation.

531. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud on the Iranian Victims.

532. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi acted with scienter, and knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Iranian Victims rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

533. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi knew there was no intention to hold the Iranian Victims' funds in escrow unless and their I-526 applications were approved by USCIS.

534. The Iranian Victims relied upon the representations of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi in making their investments into Palm House, and have been damaged.

535. The Iranian Victims tender their investments in Palm House.

536. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi all participated or aided in making the sale of the Palm House investment to the Iranian Victims that resulted in a direct harm to the Iranian Victims.

WHEREFORE, the Iranian Victims respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of the Iranian Victims and against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Herischi, jointly and severally, for rescission, attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211, interest, costs, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper including, without limitation, any or all of the remedies provided for under the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

COUNT XXI – Violation of Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. §517.011 et seq. Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur

537. The Turkish Victim adopts and re-alleges the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

538. This is an action for violations of the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act ("FSIPA"), Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

539. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(a), it is unlawful and a violation of FSIPA for a person, in connection with the rendering of any investment advice or in connection

with the offer, sale, or purchase of any investment or security, including any security exempted under the provisions of Section 517.051 and including any security sold in a transaction exempted under the provisions of Section 517.061, directly or indirectly:

- (a) to employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- (b) to obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or
- (c) to engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.

540. It is also unlawful to knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal, or cover up, by any trick, scheme, or device, a material fact, make any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation, or make or use any false writing or document, knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or entry. Fla. Stat. Section 517.301(1)(c).

541. Pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(2), any person purchasing or selling a security in violation of Section 517.301, and every director, officer, partner, or agent of or for the purchaser or seller, if the director, officer, partner, or agent has personally participated or aided in making the sale or purchase, is jointly and severally liable to the person selling the security to or purchasing the security from such person in an action for rescission, if the plaintiff still owns the security, or for damages, if the plaintiff has sold the security.

542. A purchaser may recover the consideration paid for the security or investment, plus interest thereon at the legal rate, less the amount of income received by the purchaser on the security or investment, in addition to an award of prevailing party attorneys' fees. See Fla. Stat. Section 517.211(3).

543. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur employed a scheme to defraud the Turkish Victim into making an investment in Palm House.

544. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur obtained the Turkish Victim's money by means of untrue statements of material facts, including the Escrow Representation.

545. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur engaged in transactions, practices and a course of business that operated as a fraud on the Turkish Victim.

546. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur acted with scienter, and knew that their representations were false, and intended that the Turkish Victim rely upon the representations and be induced by them to invest their money into Palm House.

547. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur knew there was no intention to hold the Turkish Victim's funds in escrow unless and their I-526 application was approved by USCIS.

548. The Turkish Victim relied upon the representations of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur in making their investments into Palm House, and has been damaged.

549. The Turkish Victim tenders their investment in Palm House.

550. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur all participated or aided in making the sale of the Palm House investment to the Turkish Victim that resulted in a direct harm to the Turkish Victim.

WHEREFORE, the Turkish Victim respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of the Turkish Victim and against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, and Eric Erkan Nur, jointly and severally, for rescission, attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 517.211, interest, costs, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper including,

without limitation, any or all of the remedies provided for under the Florida Securities and Investor Protection Act, Fla. Stat. Section 517.011 et seq.

COUNT XXII – Unjust Enrichment Against All Defendants

551. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

552. As a result of the unlawful actions of Walsh, Plaintiffs have conferred a benefit on Defendants in the form of assets taken from Plaintiffs and given to Defendants or by Defendants' acquisition of assets or real property acquired using funds unlawfully obtained from Plaintiffs.

553. Defendants were aware of the benefits conferred on them by Plaintiffs, and have been unjustly enriched by the benefits.

554. Defendants voluntarily accepted and retained the benefits conferred on them.

555. The circumstances are such that it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefits obtained by them as a result of the actions of Walsh and the other Bad Actors.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants for the value of the benefits wrongfully obtained by Defendants, awarding and imposing upon Defendants a constructive trust upon the proceeds of the wrongful and/or illegal activities, imposing equitable relief requiring Defendants to turn over the assets obtained using the funds unlawfully taken from Plaintiffs, and granting such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXIII – Violation of Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act, Fla. Stat. §501.201 et seq., Against All Defendants (excluding Palm House, Evans Defendants, and Eric Erkan Nur)

556. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

557. After SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Herischi, and Eric Erkan Nur committed securities fraud, the Defendants (excluding Palm House, Evans Defendants, and Eric Erkan Nur) committed separate, independent, unfair and deceptive acts against Plaintiffs in Florida.

558. The Florida Deceptive and Unfair Trade Practices Act (“FDUTPA”) broadly prohibits all “[u]nfair methods of competition, unconscionable acts or practices, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices in the conduct of any trade of commerce.” § 501.204(1), Fla. Stat.

559. The Defendants engaged in trade and/or commerce within the meaning of FDUTPA.

560. Plaintiffs were consumers under FDUTPA.

561. The Defendants (excluding Palm House, Evans Defendants, and Eric Erkan Nur) engaged in deceptive and unfair trade practices in violation of FDUTPA in Florida, as more fully explained above, including but not limited to:

- (a) Causing Plaintiffs to wire money into a bank account in Florida, which then allowed the money to be looted in Florida;
- (b) Stealing and removing Plaintiffs’ funds from the Escrow Account in Florida;
- (c) Engaging in a scheme whereby Plaintiffs’ funds were moved between multiple bank accounts in Florida, using Florida business entities (e.g. Palm House) or entities with their principal place of business in Florida (e.g. USREDA), in an effort to disguise the source of funds, and then distributing those funds among the conspirators in Florida;
- (d) Depositing Plaintiffs’ funds into a trust account controlled by the Evans Defendants in Florida, in an attempt to hide the fact that the funds belonged to Plaintiffs and to create a façade of propriety;
- (e) Providing Plaintiffs’ funds to Palm House LLC in Florida before Plaintiffs’ I-526 petitions were approved by USCIS;
- (f) Using Plaintiffs’ funds, in Florida, for non-allowable purposes, i.e. purposes not related to the renovation or development of the Palm House Hotel;

- (g) Engaging in a systematic scheme, in Florida, to loot Plaintiffs' funds, transfer and hide them among multiple accounts, distribute them among the conspirators and entities they owned and/or controlled, and use them to purchase goods, real property and other items to personally benefit the Bad Actors; and
- (h) Continually lulling and lying to Plaintiffs in Florida about the status of the Palm House Hotel project, the status and character of the litigation relating to the project, the status of the I-526 petition approvals, and such other frauds and falsehoods that were told to Plaintiffs while their funds were stolen and dissipated, in an effort to prevent Plaintiffs from bringing a lawsuit, alerting law enforcement or otherwise interfering with the Bad Actors' scheme. SARC, USREDA and Palm House had their principal places of business in Florida, and Walsh and Walsh Jr. resided in Florida.

562. Plaintiffs suffered actual economic damages as a direct result of the Defendants' (excluding Palm House, Evans Defendants, and Eric Erkan Nur) deceptive and unfair trade practices.

563. Plaintiffs are also entitled to recover their attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 501.2105.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against the Defendants (excluding Palm House, Evans Defendants, and Eric Erkan Nur) for damages, interest, costs, attorneys' fees pursuant to Fla. Stat. Section 501.2105, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXIV – Equitable Accounting Against All Defendants

564. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

565. A fiduciary relationship existed between Plaintiffs and Palm House, Walsh, Payne, and SARC.

566. Further, the fraud and theft perpetrated upon Plaintiffs was an extensive, complex transaction, whereby Plaintiffs' funds were transferred between and among many accounts,

laundered through numerous entities, and ultimately used for illegal and otherwise inappropriate purposes.

567. Plaintiffs' funds, which were transferred from the fake escrow account without any authorization from Plaintiffs, and the subsequent unauthorized transfers and transactions involving these funds, are so involved and complicated that a remedy at law is insufficient to administer complete justice.

568. Plaintiffs are entitled to receive information regarding transactions involving any of the funds traceable to Plaintiffs.

569. Plaintiffs have requested information on the transfers of their funds, transactions involving their funds, and the present location of their funds, which has not been provided.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court order Defendants to provide a full and complete accounting of their finances, operations, and transactions involving any funds traceable to Plaintiffs, provide Plaintiffs with the location and amount of all accounts containing any funds traceable to Plaintiffs, provide Plaintiffs with the location and description of all property purchased with any funds traceable to Plaintiffs, impose a constructive trust over all amounts and profits to which Plaintiffs are determined to be entitled to, and to grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXV – Civil Conspiracy Against All Defendants (excluding Palm House)

570. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

571. The Bad Actors are parties to a conspiracy.

572. There was an agreement between the Bad Actors to do an unlawful act or to do a lawful act by unlawful means, there were overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy, and Plaintiffs were damaged as a result of acts done under the conspiracy.

573. As described above, the basis of the conspiracy is a fraud and theft of over \$30,000,000 of Plaintiffs' money, which are independent torts that give rise to causes of action if committed by one person.

574. The Bad Actors entered into a conspiracy and acted in concert to market a fraudulent investment scheme to Plaintiffs, steal their money, and then distribute and dissipate the money among themselves.

575. The Bad Actors acted with the full knowledge and awareness that the investment scheme was designed to fraudulently procure and steal Plaintiffs' funds under the guise of an EB-5 visa investment opportunity.

576. The Bad Actors acted contrary to law, acted according to a predetermined and commonly understood plan of action for the purpose of obtaining Plaintiffs' funds, and took overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy.

577. There was a meeting of minds between and among the Bad Actors to commit the unlawful acts alleged herein.

578. Plaintiffs have suffered damage as a result of the conspiracy.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against the Bad Actors for damages, interest, cost, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXVI – Constructive Fraud Against All Defendants (excluding Palm House)

579. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

580. A duty to Plaintiffs under a confidential or fiduciary relationship has been abused.

581. An unconscionable or improper advantage has been taken of Plaintiffs.

582. As specifically described above, a fraudulent scheme was perpetrated upon Plaintiffs, based upon knowingly false statements concerning material facts and concealment.

583. Plaintiffs relied upon the knowingly false statements concerning material facts and concealment, were induced to provide their investments, and have been damaged.

584. The fraudulent scheme perpetrated upon Plaintiffs was wrongful, and equitable interference is justified under these circumstances.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Bad Actors for damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other and further relief which is necessary and just in the circumstances.

COUNT XXVII – Equitable Lien Against Robert Matthews

585. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

586. Plaintiffs seek the imposition of a lien on Robert Matthews' home, located at 101 Casa Bendita, Palm Beach, Florida 33480 (the "Home").

587. As described above, Robert Matthews used fraud, misrepresentation, and deception to secure Plaintiffs' investments in the Palm House Hotel project.

588. Once Plaintiffs' investments in the Palm House Hotel project were obtained, Robert Matthews stole and used Plaintiffs' money to pay the mortgage on the Home.

589. Once Plaintiffs' investments in the Palm House Hotel project were obtained, Robert Matthews stole and used Plaintiffs' money to pay the property taxes on the Home.

590. A lien on the Home in favor of Plaintiffs is appropriate to prevent unjust enrichment or other inequities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court impose an equitable lien in favor of Plaintiffs on the home of Robert Matthews, located at 101 Casa Bendita, Palm Beach, Florida

33480, and grant such other and further relief which is necessary and just under the circumstances.

COUNT XXVIII – Equitable Lien Against 160 Royal Palm LLC and KK-PB Financial, LLC

591. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

592. Since 2009, 160 Royal Palm, LLC has owned the real property located at 160 Royal Palm Way, Palm Beach, Florida, upon which the Palm House Hotel is located (the Real Property).

593. Glenn Straub was the prior developer of the Palm House Hotel, and owned and/or controlled 160 Royal Palm, LLC.

594. Glenn Straub sold his ownership interest in 160 Royal Palm, LLC in 2013 to Palm House, LLC.

595. Palm House, LLC is owned and/or controlled by Gerry Matthews and Robert Matthews.

596. In exchange for conveying the membership interests in 160 Royal Palm LLC, Glen Straub's company, KK-PB Financial LLC, received little to no cash and a mortgage in the principal amount of \$27,468,750 (the Mortgage).

597. Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were aware that Palm House, LLC intended to offer an EB-5 visa program at the Palm House Hotel, and that they intended to obtain foreign investors in the project.

598. Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were aware that potential investors at the Palm House Hotel would seek security in exchange for their investment.

599. Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were aware that potential investors at the Palm House Hotel would seek security for their investment in the form of a mortgage on the Real Property.

600. Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were aware that potential investors at the Palm House Hotel would likely perform due diligence and ascertain whether the Real Property provided adequate security for their investment.

601. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were informed that the foreign investors were told that there was a \$29,500,000 bank loan and mortgage against the property, and that those funds were being used to create jobs and continue the construction.

602. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were informed that the foreign investors were told that their investments would be used to pay off the \$29,500,000 bank loan, at which time they would receive a first mortgage on the Real Property.

603. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC were informed that the foreign investors would be told that their investments would be fully secured by the Real Property.

604. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC intentionally failed to record their Mortgage for almost seven (7) months to create the façade to potential foreign investors that the Real Property was unencumbered by his mortgage, which was in excess of \$27,000,000.

605. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC recorded the Mortgage on March 28, 2014, only after being informed that most of the Plaintiffs had already performed their due diligence, signed their documentation, and wired their investments to be used at the Palm House Hotel project.

606. It is inconceivable why the holder of a mortgage in excess of \$27,000,000 would fail to record it, other than to help defraud Plaintiffs into believing they would be receiving adequate security in the Real Property upon the loan being made to Palm House, LLC.

607. Indeed, the Evans Defendants have represented to the Court that “KK-PB knew, understood and agreed that no mortgage could or would be recorded on [August 30, 2013] or in the future unless the buyer came up with the full funds....” See [DE 320] at p. 5.

608. Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC conspired with and/or enabled the other Bad Actors to fraudulently sell the Palm House investment opportunity to Plaintiffs.

609. It was never disclosed to Plaintiffs that a prior mortgage in favor of the prior owner/developer existed on the Real Property.

610. The Bad Actors represented to Plaintiffs that the only loan on the project was a bank loan, which was being used to create jobs and continue the construction.

611. Moreover, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC impermissibly benefitted from their conduct by collecting payments on the Mortgage from Plaintiffs’ funds. Approximately \$1,000,000 of the EB-5 investors’ funds were illegally and fraudulently used to pay Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC on the Mortgage.

612. Upon information and belief, Straub and KK-PB Financial LLC received other benefits from the fraudulent scheme.

613. Plaintiffs seek the imposition of a lien on the Real Property, prior in interest to the Mortgage.

614. Such a lien on the Real Property in favor of Plaintiffs is appropriate to prevent unjust enrichment or other inequities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs request that the Court impose an equitable lien in favor of Plaintiffs on the real property located at 160 Royal Palm Way, Palm Beach, Florida, upon which the Palm House Hotel is located, that such lien be higher priority than the recorded mortgage held by KK-PB Financial LLC, and grant such other and further relief which is necessary and just under the circumstances.

**COUNT XXIX – Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5
Promulgated Thereunder Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert
Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur**

615. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

616. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur carried out a plan, scheme, and course of conduct that was intended to, and did (i) deceive Plaintiffs, as alleged herein; and (ii) cause Plaintiffs to purchase limited partnership interests in Palm House. In furtherance of this unlawful scheme, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur took the actions set forth hereinabove.

617. These defendants (i) employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud; (ii) made untrue statements of material fact and/or omitted to state material facts necessary to make the statements not misleading; and (iii) engaged in acts, practices and a course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers of Palm House's limited partnership units in violation of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. These defendants are sued as primary participants in the wrongful and illegal conduct charged herein.

618. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur, individually and in concert, directly and indirectly, by the use, means, or instrumentalities of interstate commerce and/or of the mails, engaged and

participated in a course of conduct to conceal adverse material information about the fake escrow account, the status of construction at the project, and the funds available for construction at the project, among other things, as specific herein.

619. These defendants each employed devices, schemes and artifices to defraud and engaged in acts, practices, and a course of conduct as alleged herein in an effort to assure investors of the value of investing in Palm House, which included the making of, or the participation in the making of, untrue statements of material facts about the Palm House Hotel project and omitting to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made not misleading.

620. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur's primary liability arises from the following facts, among others: (i) they were high-level officers within Palm House and/or high-level players in the scheme to sell foreign investors limited partnership interests in Palm House; (ii) they, by virtue of their responsibilities and activities as high-level players in the scheme, were privy to and participated in the creation, development and publication of Palm House's sales, marketing, projections and/or reports; and (iii) they were aware of Palm House's dissemination of information to the investing public which they knew or recklessly disregarded was materially false and misleading.

621. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur had actual knowledge of the misrepresentations and omissions of material facts set forth herein, or acted with severely reckless disregard for the truth, in that each failed to ascertain and disclose such facts, even though such facts were available to them. Such defendants' material misrepresentations and/or omissions were done knowingly or

with deliberate recklessness and for the purpose and effect of concealing information regarding Palm House's true status as a façade and vehicle for a massive fraud and theft.

622. As a result of the dissemination of materially false and misleading information and failure to disclose material facts, as set forth herein, Palm House appeared to be a legitimate investment opportunity for foreigners seeking a path to United States residency via an EB-5 visa. In ignorance of the fact that Palm House's securities were merely a façade for a criminal scheme, Plaintiffs invested their money into Palm House and were damaged thereby.

623. At the time of said misrepresentations and omissions, Plaintiffs were ignorant of their falsity and believed them to be true. Had Plaintiffs known of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur's fraudulent practices, Plaintiffs would not have purchased or otherwise acquired their securities in Palm House.

624. By virtue of the foregoing, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur have each violated Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder.

625. As a direct and proximate result of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur's wrongful conduct, Plaintiffs suffered damages in connection with their respective purchases of limited partnership interests in Palm House.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur for damages, injunctive relief, interest, cost, attorneys' fees, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXX – Violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act Against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd., and Eric Erkan Nur

626. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 and 616 through 625 as if fully stated fully herein.

627. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur acted as controlling persons of Palm House within the meaning of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act as alleged herein.

628. By virtue of their high-level positions within Palm House and/or high-level positions within the scheme to sell foreign investors limited partnership interests in Palm House, participation in and/or awareness of Palm House's operations, and/or intimate knowledge of Palm House's fraudulent practices and Palm House's actual status and true prospects, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur had the power to influence and control, and did influence and control, directly or indirectly, the decision making of Palm House, including the content and dissemination of the various statements which Plaintiffs contend were false and misleading.

629. SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur were provided with, or had unlimited access to, copies of Palm House's reports, sales materials, brochures, public filings, and other statements alleged by Plaintiffs to be misleading prior to and/or shortly after these statements were issued and had the ability to prevent the issuance of the statements or cause the statements to be corrected.

630. In addition, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur had direct involvement in the day-to-day operations of Palm House and, therefore, are presumed to have had the power to control or

influence the particular transactions giving rise to the securities violations as alleged herein and exercised the same.

631. As set forth above, SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur each violated Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 by their acts and omissions. By virtue of their controlling positions, they are liable pursuant to Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act.

632. As a direct and proximate result of SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur's conduct, Plaintiffs suffered damages in connection with their purchases of Palm House's securities.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully requests that the Court enter judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against SARC, USREDA, Walsh, Walsh Jr., Payne, Robert Matthews, Ali Herischi, JJW Consultancy Ltd. and Eric Erkan Nur for damages, injunctive relief, interest, cost, attorneys' fees, and such other relief that the Court deems just and proper.

COUNT XXXI - Aiding and Abetting Fraud Against Evans Defendants

633. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

634. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Robert Matthews committed a fraud against Plaintiffs.

635. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants had knowledge that a fraud had been committed upon Plaintiffs.

636. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants knowingly aided and abetted the commission of the fraud against Plaintiffs.

637. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants helped transfer, hide and receive Plaintiffs' funds.

638. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Robert Matthews to commit fraud and profited therefrom.

639. Plaintiffs were damaged by the actions of Evans Defendants.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Evans Defendants, jointly and severally, for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

COUNT XXXII - Aiding and Abetting Conversion Against Evans Defendants

640. Plaintiffs adopt and re-allege the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 320 as if fully stated fully herein.

641. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Robert Matthews converted Plaintiffs' funds.

642. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants had knowledge that Robert Matthews had converted Plaintiffs' funds.

643. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants knowingly aided and abetted Robert Matthews' conversion of Plaintiffs' funds.

644. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants helped Robert Matthews transfer, hide and receive Plaintiffs' funds.

645. As specifically described above, including in the Indictment, Evans Defendants substantially assisted or encouraged Robert Matthews to convert Plaintiffs' funds.

646. Plaintiffs were damaged by the actions of Evans Defendants.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Evans Defendants, jointly and severally, for damages, punitive damages, costs, interest, prejudgment interest, and such other relief as the Court deems proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

Dated this 23rd day of October, 2018.

/s/ David J. George

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